Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-068
Friday
8 April 1988

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Turkey's Ozal Receives Albanian Delegation

AU071909 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Turgut Ozal, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, yesterday received the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Vito Kapo, minister of the light industry. The reception was also attended by Minister of State Mehmet Yazar. Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic in Ankara, was also present.

The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Bekteshi Receives Cuban Technical Delegation

AU071905 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Ernesto Melendez, head of the Cuban technical-scientific cooperation delegation, and had a friendly talk with him.

The reception was attended by Comrade Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology; and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka.

Carlos Alfonso Moreno, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in Albania, was also present.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU071907 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] An agreement on technical-scientific cooperation and a relevant protocol were signed today in Tirana between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba for 1988-89.

The agreement and protocol were signed on the Albanian side by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology; and on the Cuban side by Ernesto Melendez, minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The signing ceremony was also attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations.

SPD's Vogel Visits Sofia; To Visit Moscow

Plans Talks With Zhivkov

LD071014 Hamburg DPA in German
0813 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—SPD party and parliamentary group chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel travelled to Sofia today on a 3-day visit. Vogel is taking up an invitation from Bulgarian state and party leader Todor Zhivkov, whom he will meet Friday for a detailed talk. Vogel is accompanied by Hans Koschnick, who heads the international relations committee on the SPD Executive.

Vogel will then travel to Moscow 10-13 May. The SPD chairman has been invited by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. This means Vogel will meet the Soviet leader before Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who goes to the Soviet Union in the fall.

Vogel, SPD Delegation Arrive

AU071359 Sofia BTA in English
1313 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)—At the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and SPD floor leader in the Bundestag, arrived on a working visit here today. Dr Vogel is accompanied by Mr Hans Koschnick, chairman of the International Relations Commission of the SPD leadership, and by Mr Hans Eberhard Dingels, head of the International Secretariat of the SPD leadership.

The guests were welcomed by Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Atanasov Visit in Iraq Ends, Documents Signed

AU071750 Sofia BTA in English
1655 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Baghdad, April 7 (BTA spec. corr.)—The official visit of friendship of Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Iraq ended.

A protocol was signed today on the cooperation between the two countries in the economic, commercial and scientific and technological spheres in 1988.

The document was signed by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and by Mr Karim Hasan Rida, minister of agriculture and irrigation, who as cochairmen of the Bulgaro-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Technological and Scientific Cooperation presided over the 13th session of the committee held in Baghdad.

The protocol, which is within the framework of the agreement for economic and technological and scientific cooperation in the 1986-1990 period provides for the counter trade between the two countries to increase this year, for promoting the possibilities for the participation of Bulgarian engineering enterprises in the building of projects in Iraq and for developing scientific and technological cooperation mainly in the field of medicine and education.

A joint announcement was adopted which will be transmitted separately.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 April carries a similar report on the signing of Bulgarian-Iraqi documents in Iraq, and adds: "Today Comrade Georgi Atanasov returned to Bulgaria."]

Zhivkov Attends Traykov Anniversary Meeting

AU071752 Sofia BTA in English
1616 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)—The 90th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Traykov (1898-1975), the highly esteemed leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), one of the most prominent politicians and statesmen of socialist Bulgaria and an outstanding figure of the international democratic agrarian movement, was officially marked here today.

The meeting held on this occasion was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council, spoke of the life and the work of Georgi Traykov.

He stressed that in the 90-year long history of the BZNS Georgi Traykov was secretary of the party for more than a quarter of a century.

Georgi Traykov ranks with his great predecessor Aleksandur Stamboliyski as a successor and continuator of his work.

Georgi Traykov entered the Agrarian Party as early as 1918. After the cruel and bloody fascist terror of 1923 when Aleksandur Stamboliyski died, Georgi Traykov was among those who consolidated the party. He was one of the first leading figures of the BZNS to realize the salutary role of the Fatherland Front. After the victory of the Socialist Revolution of September 9, 1944 Georgi Traykov devoted his life to strengthening the power of the Fatherland Front and to the building of new Bulgaria. In 1947 he was elected secretary of the BZNS.

"Georgi Traykov realized that only in socialism could the age-long dreams of the working peasants for a prosperous and happy life be realized," the speaker said. "Therefore, he supported the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the socialist restructuring of the

Bulgarian village. The credit for the radical turning point in the ideological and political development of the Agrarian Party realized at the 27 Congress in 1947 goes to him.

Mr Petur Tanchev pointed out that the BZNS was the first agrarian party in the world to adopt the program for the building of socialism as its own program.

He stressed the contribution of Georgi Traykov to the development of the international activities of the Agrarian Party devoted to the struggle for rallying the democratic agrarian parties, organizations and movements on an antiimperialist and antimilitary basis and in defense of peace, social progress and of peaceful coexistence.

Georgi Traykov was awarded the Lenin International Peace Prize for his active international work.

The speaker dwelled on some topical problems of the process of restructuring in Bulgaria, noting that the BZNS fully supports the resolutions of the BCP National Conference held this year.

We are closely following the profound restructuring in the Soviet Union which is of paramount importance not only for that most powerful socialist state but for socialism as a whole, for the entire humanity, Mr Petur Tanchev said. The aims, tasks and trends the processes of restructuring in Bulgaria, in the USSR and in the other socialist countries coincide in principle. The processes of revolutionary innovation are the only right road to bringing socialism to new heights.

In conclusion the speaker stressed the historic contribution of the Soviet Union and of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in establishing new political thinking in international relations.

He said that Bulgaria is deeply interested in the penetration of new political thinking in the relations among the Balkan states. "It is our duty to take from the past and develop those things that bring us closer and not those which divide us, to develop good neighborliness, cultural and historic traditions and mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields, Mr Petur Tanchev concluded.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 April carries a shorter report on the public meeting marking Georgi Traykov's anniversary of birth, and adds: "The meeting was also attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Grigor Stoichkov."]

Theft of Rail Freight Causes Concern

AU081010 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
6 Mar 88 p 2

[Interview with Colonel Dobri Manchev, head of the district administration of the transport militia in Sofia, by Nikolay Gavrilov: "Topical Thoughts on Khan Khrum's Fourth Law: 'To Break the Thief's Knees'"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] My interviewee (as it appears from everything he said) does not seem to agree completely with the drastic law of our former ruler, especially since this famous law applied to private property in those days. We interviewed Colonel Dobri Manchev, who has devoted 30 years of his life to the struggle against violators of law and order. We discussed thefts from railroad cars, robberies in railroad stations, and people who grossly and deliberately steal from the state. We talked about crimes, but also about lack of economic discipline, about the selfless struggle of the transport militia personnel, about their nights and days full of tension, but also about those whose concern about the goods they have produced ends with the loading of the goods on freight cars.

[Gavrilov] Comrade Colonel, in this respect we have a specific case to deal with. Recently, almost in the center of our capital, namely at Poduene station, social property was stolen from freight cars. The thieves even used state-owned equipment—namely cranes and trucks—to "unload" containers with cigarettes, sports jackets, coffee, and underwear. Do you agree that we cannot help being concerned about this cynical behavior and provocation?

[Manchev] The investigation continues, we cannot yet announce any names and details, but the thieves have been caught. Naturally, we are concerned about such a high noon robbery, in broad daylight, but we have to wait for the sentence of the court. However, we appeal to the citizens and to those who willingly, or unwillingly, sometimes witness encroachments on socialist property and prefer to close their eyes.

[Gavrilov] Thefts from freight cars are a truly painful problem. In 1987 and at the beginning of 1988 these thefts increased. Why is it so, and where do thefts most frequently occur?

[Manchev] Thefts most frequently occur in so-called railroad stations with less freight traffic, like Pioner, Birimirtsi, Peturch, Stolnik, Gorna Malina, Pernik, and Blagoevgrad. . . Numerous freight cars transporting goods for the domestic market, or for abroad, remain several days without protection and thus become a natural bait for thieves. The railroad workers and even the management of the Bulgarian Railways may be offended with me, but I have to say that they often call us when it is too late. This mostly applies to freight cars transporting valuable goods. On the other hand, when something like this happens, numerous producer plants simply answer: "What should we do about it, is not enough that we are paid for our claims?" [passage omitted]

[Gavrilov] Let us be more specific, Comrade Manchev. With what department precisely can you still not find a common language? [passage omitted]

[Manchev] It is a well-known fact that automobiles are transported by railroad in our country. This involves a certain risk, because batteries, tires, tools, and even windshields disappear during transport. I went to a meeting with the Mototekhnika economic trust. We talked to them and proposed to switch over to transporting automobiles by freight trucks, instead of railroad. We even expressed our readiness to place the trucks under militia protection. The management's response was that claims are being paid for, and that it was impossible to switch over to new transportation methods, and so forth. The economic trust management demonstrated a total lack of understanding for this urgent problem. [passage omitted]

Our interview with Col Manchev was about to end. An unexpected telephone call interrupted us. A new incident of stones being thrown at the windows of railroad passenger cars was reported. This happens in particular on the track between the Sugar Factory district and Gorna Banya station. Incidents of hooliganism were also reported involving young people boarding the train from the stations Tserovo, Bov, and Lakatnik to Sofia.

Col Manchev said: Such violations of law and order are also connected with encroachments of socialist property. The violators are usually children and youths who live near the stations.

This can also be called a violation of socialist property, Col Manchev pointed out, adding: Last but not least, even if I do not fully agree with Khan Krum's Fourth Law "to break the thief's knees" I still think that we are facing a severe and uncompromising struggle against all those who violate socialist property. We need universal support and unity of action in order to bring this struggle to a successful conclusion. If we protect our own property, we should protect common property twice as much. This philosophy is now necessary for our constructive labor, for our peace of mind and for law and order, as well as for our future as managers of socialist property.

Jakes Returns From Hungary
LD072133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned home today from the friendly working visit to Hungary which took place at the invitation of MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar.

Comrade Milos Jakes was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

CPCZ CC Session Begins; Jakes Delivers Report
LD081026 Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 8 (CTK)—The 9th session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia began here today.

On its agenda is a report of the party Presidium on the party's work in the conditions of restructuring of the economic mechanism and development of socialist democracy, which is being delivered by party General Secretary Milos Jakes.

Jakes Speaks at National Front Meeting
LD062110 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 6 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee held a session here today.

Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and National Front Chairman Milos Jakes informed the Presidium of the tasks of restructuring the economic mechanism and of the development of socialist democracy which will be discussed at the 9th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Members of the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium, i.e. representatives of political parties, social and interest organizations associated in the National Front, expressed full support for the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee's effort aimed at the consistent implementation of the restructuring. They voiced consent with proposals Milos Jakes presented in connection with the structuralization of central bodies.

They also welcomed and supported the proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighborly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, which was presented by Milos Jakes at an official session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and Federal Assembly held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Victorious February.

CPCZ CC Presidium Session Held 1 Apr
AU070721 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 88 p 1

["Report on a CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its session on Friday [1 April], the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee continued preparations for the April CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. It approved the draft Presidium report to be delivered at the session by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the draft resolution, the arrangements for ensuring the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum politically and organizationally, and other documents to be submitted to Central Committee members and candidate members for information and assessment.

The Presidium approved measures for improving the information system within the party. The urgency of the tasks of restructuring, developing socialist democracy, and improving the effectiveness of the party work in implementing the line and the conclusions of subsequent CPCZ Central Committee Plenums requires that the flow of information within the party be improved and that the forms and methods of information work be purposefully developed and improved in the interest of improving the management, organizational, and ideoeducational work of party bodies and organizations. In accordance with the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 21 October 1987 on increasing the free flow of information to the public, the work with inner-party information will be further improved from the top to the bottom, from the Central Committee all the way to the CPCZ primary organizations. The Presidium stressed the need for resolutions to be passed down to the CPCZ primary organizations quickly and in a well-thought-out way, which will have a clear influence on the way the resolutions are realized and will to a great extent also influence the content and quality of information going from the primary organizations to the center.

The Presidium discussed a report on the course and results of the friendly working visit to the PRC by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and approved it, stressing the significance attached by the CPCZ to the all-round development of relations between the two parties and countries in the interest of their socialist construction and the strengthening of the positions of socialism and peace in the world.

The Presidium voiced full support for the course and documents approved at the 16th session of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, which was held in Sofia 29-30 March. It stressed that the CSSR will continue to comprehensively contribute to the development of the positive trends of the present international development and strive to

ensure that the process of disarmament becomes irreversible. It noted with appreciation that the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at creating a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good neighborly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Pact and NATO states is meeting with the unequivocal support of our allies, who underline, in particular, its comprehensiveness and harmony with all proposals submitted to date by the fraternal socialist countries.

The Presidium acknowledged information on the fuel-energy situation. The planned extraction of coal (especially of sorted coal) is being fulfilled in all coal basins, and since the beginning of the year has been exceeded by 407,000 metric tons. Also the plan for the removal of the overburden is being exceeded in both Podkrusnohorske brown coal basins. The provision of all coal basins with railroad cars continues to be steady and regular. From the beginning of the year until 20 March, 948,000 more metric tons of coal were delivered to coal stores than in the same period of 1987. Electricity supplies continue without any restrictions. The production of nuclear power plants exceeds the plan by 416 million kWh and the production of hydroelectric power plants by 157 million kWh. The operation of the CEMA energy system is stable. The supply of heating gas continues without restrictions. Crude oil reserves have made smooth operation of refineries possible. Supplies of diesel oil, petrol, and heating oil are regular and are in accordance with the set limits for deliveries.

The Presidium also dealt with the preparation, in terms of cadres, for district and borough party conferences and some other domestic and international political problems.

Fojtik Interviewed on Restructuring
AU061251 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 88 p 8

[Report on interview with Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, by Dragan Vukcevic: "'Still Waters of Restructuring' Run Deep"—in Prague, date not given]

[Text] Prague, Mar 28—Economic-social restructuring [Russian word perestroyka used] was officially introduced in the CSSR at the beginning of this year. But with its 3-year transition and experimental period it is still "quiet" in many sectors of the country.

The decision on this was adopted last December at the CPCZ Central Committee plenum which in the CSSR is regarded as a very important and by some people even an historic plenum. First, because it separated the duties of the head of the state and the head of the party, which means the "concentration of attention" on the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th party congress, and second, because it transformed "words into deeds" in working out and implementing the "complex" restructuring in managing the economic mechanism.

The term "restructuring" has been adopted in the CSSR very recently, and is used more often than the term reform because it means more: "Restructuring is the continuation of the revolution," this definition of Gorbachev's is often cited in political circles. But, people never fail to add that restructuring relies on special domestic features, needs, and experiences.

Thanks to RUDE PRAVO which managed to gather together journalists from about 40 countries from America, Asia, and Europe, we were able to talk recently to Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member candidate to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, about the present Czechoslovakia. The talk was open [otvoren], without questions being submitted in advance and without the sometime obligatory authorization of answers. Instead of asking an introductory question, we "left" it to the prominent official of the CPCZ to "open" the conversation himself.

The December party plenum, Jan Fojtik said, was especially important: It elected Milos Jakes as the new general secretary instead of Gustav Husak, who retired, and it worked out the methods of restructuring, which is directed toward speeding up social and economic development of our society. There was much speculation about the election of the new general secretary. The Western press wrote that Comrade Jakes was only the "guardian of the past because he helped in its creation," that our leadership is divided into pragmatics on the one side, and dogmatics or even conservatives on the other. The conclusions about these divisions were made on the basis of differences that appeared in the speeches by some of our comrades. The situation has become calmer and more stable by the election of Milos Jakes, Fojtik said.

Three Rehearsals [subhead]

[Vukcevic] Why was it that "quiet" restructuring was introduced, and can one talk about a possible delay, cautiousness, and indecisiveness?

[Fojtik] In the past, we tried three times to introduce principle changes in the system of managing the economy and on every occasion gave up because the proposals were not well enough thought out and were one-sided, or for political reasons. Now, in the spirit of the principles adopted last year, and taking into consideration the experiences of other socialist countries, particularly the USSR and the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held in June (1985), we have at last taken a serious approach to restructuring the economic mechanism, which envisages radical economic reforms. It is necessary to raise the quality of economic management, and through this enhance central economic management, improve planning in particular, and activate the so-called human factor. In other words we need to increase the workers material interests in the results of their work.

[Vukcevic] In the economic science of the "socialist community" the human factor has not been mentioned for decades. How do you propose activating it?

[Fojtik] We will not artificially graft anything to our economy, nor will we rush and without thinking do what others are doing. I have in mind things that can cause unemployment and inflation, that can cause problems in the planned way of conducting economic affairs, etc. Our needs will be the most decisive factor. For instance, there is no reason for us to stimulate the private sector on the basis of family cooperatives in agriculture. We will not change the character of social property which dominates the industry, we will not introduce group ownership. But in our country it is of utmost importance—the same thing is happening in other socialist countries—that we put an end to very unprofitable extensive business activities. This is something that has been a burden to us for a long time; it has become a threat to our future. Extensiveness is the product of our special situation in the fifties. We must abandon production for the sake of production, production which largely ignores the needs of citizens, production that ignores the demands of the customers.

Expectations for 1991 [subhead]

[Vukcevic] There is some talk of introducing a "two-tier" instead of the present "three-tier" method of conducting economic affairs. What does this mean?

[Fojtik] We need some time and a well thought out plan of action. We are counting on a transitional period up to 1991, that is a 3-year period. We know that this is going to be a difficult period and that it will create problems and conflicts. We are in fact starting the reorganization of the entire upper sector of the management center. In June, the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum should approve measures for the transition of enterprises to economic accounting. The change in the structures of the governments and ministries (both federal and republican) will be accompanied by the elimination of the middle management sector, the so-called higher economic units that have become an obstacle to efficient running of business affairs. We are going over to the two-tier method of conducting economic affairs. The elimination of the middle sector will obviously affect the fate of thousands of people. The elimination of the middle management sector is today the most topical and complex aspect of our economic policy. But, we must find a way of reducing the apparatus which burdens the whole system of management. At the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum we will also discuss the extent to which the party, as it is, is ready for the process of restructuring. We think, as do people in the USSR, that the key lies in the democratization of society which we regard as a gradual process conditioned by real possibilities for activating the human factor. In the past we have condemned what we call the personality cult—I have in mind the system that governs views, methods and the style of work—but some parts of it still exist today, above all in the application of democracy within the party and in the collective leadership, in the approach to the workers and those who are not in the party. Reassessment of the party's work is one of the conditions for successful restructuring. Reassessment cannot be based on just the present, but must also rely on the past.

[Vukcevic] Let us return to the so-called human factor. Will the strengthening of the management centers succeed in developing people's initiatives and in changing their attitudes toward work?

[Fojtik] Today, we can proudly say that we do not have any unemployment, but we cannot be proud of the fact that there are many people who are not motivated to work hard, that our products are not of good quality. We have not solved this problem yet and it is causing us serious difficulties not only in the sphere of the economy, but also in moral and political areas. It is not a secret that we still have equalitarianism. Some people, and there are not few of them, regard equalitarianism as socialism's attribute. Many people think it is not important how much they work, but that they receive as much as possible and that the state take care of them and their children, etc. Unfortunately, we have founded our social policy this way, supported it through propaganda, and taught people to think this way. We must overcome this by changing the entire economic mechanism if we want to make progress; but not through restoring private property, as some would like, but through strengthening the economic socialist system. Of course, this does not mean strengthening what existed before, the factors that continuously strive toward a deeper alienation of the working people from the joint, state, socialist property. We do not want this kind of strengthening of the economic system. The structure of social property requires changes that will remove the workers passive and indifferent attitudes toward it. A step toward resolving this problem is, we think, to create room for independent economic activities on the part of enterprises-....The present system of management has in essence broken the enterprises' habit of conducting business activities.

Reform and Reform [subhead]

[Vukcevic] The new restructuring is in some places, including our country, compared with the reforms of the sixties that were abandoned. Comrade Fojtik, can you tell us what the similarities and differences are?

[Fojtik] The economic reform in question was adopted by the Central Committee in 1965 and was confirmed by the CPCZ at its 13th Congress. We are talking about the reform that was consciously used in 1968 by Ota Sik, then deputy premier of the country, and his administrators, as a political weapon in the power struggle at that time. Why was it not possible to carry out that reform? First, the original intention to create the room for enterprises' greater independence and to implement the law on commodity-money relations on the socialist basis

gradually resulted in the model of the so-called market socialism that ignored and basically negated the role of central management, and second, the political aspect was removed from the economic reform. It is enough to look at some Ota Sik's works such as Third Path published in 1970 in Switzerland. He admits that his intention was to destroy the model of socialism based on Lenin's idea and to prevent the Communist Party and the socialist state from determining the aims of economic progress. We have always regarded these views as revisionist views and we have always demonstrated that revisionism leads to apostasy. Today, this is not the language frequently heard, but the essence has not changed. I am stressing this because some people think that our aspiration up to now, and particularly the USSR's aspirations, are the same as those of the revisionists and the right opportunists from 1968. We are talking about two completely different directions: on the one hand the real development of socialism and on the other its destruction.

[Vukcevic] Is there political opposition to the current reform in your country?

[Fojtik] In our country some people cannot imagine basic social changes without encroaching on the basis of socialism. This primarily refers to critics in our country. Open hostility to socialism has not been expressed, or at least not openly, but we are asked to condemn everything that we have achieved so far, so that our criticism would lead to destruction. They idolize what they regard as advantages of modern capitalism or the basic elements of bourgeois-democratic organization that existed in the past, above all of our bourgeois republic between the two wars. It is not accidental that after 1968 the ideologists of the right termed their program of restoring socialism "Anti-February" (in February 1948 the coalition government of several parties ceased to operate—remark by D. V.). They have been advocating the restoration of social democracy and other parties.

[The following section appears boxed within the body of the item]

Rehabilitation and Confusion of Notions [subhead]

Answering the question on what he thought about rehabilitation in socialism, in the CSSR in particular, Jan Fojtik said:

"This year is an appropriate year to return to the time of 20 years ago in order to give a detailed explanation of what had happened at that time, to state what the difference between our present aspirations and the aspirations of the right opportunists at the time is. This is important in order not to confuse ideas used today in connection with the process of restructuring, and in order to show that we do not play with words only or that we do not take restructuring seriously enough.

"Somebody may perhaps suggest that we treat the interest of the right wing in restructuring as a form of rehabilitation, as a form of reconciliation. But this is not the case. It is not realistic to compare restructuring with the right's attempt of 20 years ago, which is something that has been historically superseded. We understand restructuring as Mikhail Gorbachev wrote the "continuation of the revolution," in other words as the continuation of changes in the workers' class position in society.

Opponents of Reform Said To Function 'Superbly'
AU081040 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Apr 88 p 2

["MAR"-signed report: "Restructuring Advances Also in Our Country"]

[Text] Prague (MAR)—Government bills connected with the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the CSSR were on the agenda of a press conference at the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium yesterday. Deputy Minister Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Problems of Planned Management, provided, in particular, information on the preparation of new legislative norms, which continues in accordance with the set timetable, despite understandable difficulties. He then answered journalists' questions. The MLADA FRONTA correspondent asked him the following: "The theorists and organizers of restructuring in the USSR say that the main brake on restructuring is the 18-million-strong army of clerks of all levels. Does a similar brake exist also in our country?"

"It exists, but I would not say that it exists at all levels. I repeat this daily—it exists in the form of clerks at the so-called intermediary level, that is, at general directorates, ministries, but also at some other offices of roughly the same level. M.S. Gorbachev has said about them that before party and government resolutions filter through to the enterprise level, only scraps of paper are left. These structures are very numerous and their actual power is very big. It is precisely these strata that have compromised all previous attempts at economic reform, that have watered down everything, and found thousands of ways of sidestepping solutions. Even in the current process in our country, they operate quite superbly [zcela dokonale]."

CW-Free Zone Talks To Begin 'Immediately'

LD071652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN)—The GDR Government, in accordance with the joint statement by the SED, CPCZ, and SPD, is ready to enter into immediate talks with the Governments of the CSSR and the FRG on freeing the territory of the three states, or else keeping them free, of chemical weapons. This was stated in Berlin today by Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Europe must be freed from chemical weapons as quickly as possible, he stressed. In view of the considerable difficulties in the negotiations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on a global ban on chemical weapons, the proposal to create such a zone in central Europe without delay and in so doing implement ahead of schedule the parts of the treaty already agreed at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on shunning these weapons worldwide, and particularly on controlling them, is of great importance for European security. In the GDR's view, it is intended to settle some still outstanding questions of a global convention by gaining practical experience.

The spokesman noted that the GDR has already done much in the past to promote a ban on these weapons of mass destruction. In 1986 the document entitled "Principles and Main Directions of Negotiations Between the GDR, CSSR, and FRG on creating a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons" was presented as a basis for talks to the Governments of the FRG, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and Luxembourg. In his letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl on 14 December 1987, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, mentioned yet again the problem of chemical weapons and urged a review of the FRG's position with regard to a zone free of chemical weapons. The visit to a chemical plant by the participants of the Pugwash Seminar in the GDR in March 1987, which served to discuss practical controls on the spot, once again demonstrated the GDR's readiness to accelerate the conclusion of a ban on chemical weapons.

In conclusion, the spokesman gave his assurance that the GDR will continue to make every effort to achieve a comprehensive and complete ban on chemical weapons and to support every constructive step in this direction.

Stoph Meets Austrian Minister Fleming

LD080521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN)—Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers, received Dr Marilies Fleming, the Austrian minister of environment, youth, and family affairs, Thursday. During the meeting, which was held in an open and friendly atmosphere, the two sides paid tribute to the continuous development of good-neighborly relations between the two states, which have reached a high level.

Willi Stoph stressed the significance and relevance of environmental protection, which crosses all lines and hits upon the vital human right to peace, for which all states must bear their responsibility. He noted the latest initiatives of the SED, the CPCZ, and the SPD for creating a chemical weapons free zone in Europe.

Both ministers stressed that only in peace do the conditions exist for solving the problems of the rational use and protection of natural resources in a national and international framework. They noted with satisfaction that the conclusion of the treaty between the Governments of the GDR and Austria on cooperation in environmental protection was an expression of positive developments in bilateral relations.

The meeting was also attended by Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management. Also present was Austrian ambassador to the GDR Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger.

Fischer Receives Mexican Minister Olea

LD0980837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Victor Flores Olea, deputy foreign minister of the United States of Mexico.

The two sides concurred that the all-important issue continues to be reducing the threat of a nuclear conflict by additional effective steps toward nuclear disarmament, and by strengthening political trust. They described the conclusion of the USSR-U.S. agreement on elimininating intermediate-range missiles as an historic milestone on the road to a world free of nuclear weapons, the early ratification of which would meet the expectations of all people. The conclusion of an agreement on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons between the USSR and the United States could benefit peace even further. The two sides welcomed in this respect the coming summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow in May, which is of great and far-reaching importance for new concrete disarmament measures.

Oskar Fischer explained the appeal to the NATO states and CSCE countries adopted at the recent Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' committee. He reported on the efforts by the socialist countries to create a climate of detente and mutual trust in Europe, free the continent of nuclear weapons, and turn it into a zone of peace. This corresponds with the proposal by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to hold an

"international meeting on zones free of nuclear weapons" in June 1988 in Berlin as a forum for an exchange of views between all peace-loving forces. Oskar Fischer stressed that the voice of Mexico, as co-author of the agreemenet on a zone free of nuclear weapons in Latin America, carries very great weight in the international community. He paid tribute to Mexico's involvement within the six states' initiative and the Contadora and Support Group. Mexico's contribution toward disarmament and detente are held in high esteem in the GDR.

The Mexican politician reported on his country's initiatives for peace and disarmament, and on the recent developments in Central America. As a result of the Sapoa agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and the Contra leaders, Mexico feels encouraged in its constant efforts to achieve a political solution to the Central American conflict.

Both sides praised the high level of friendly relations between their countries, and spoke in favor of strengthening them.

Victor Flores Olea is in Berlin for consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

Kleiber Receives Romanian Industry Minister

AU071405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)— Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the GDR section of the Joint GDR-Romania Government Commission for Economic Cooperation, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Ion Nicolae, minister of chemical and petrochemical industry of the SR of Romania, in Berlin on Tuesday [5 April]. The talk that served the strengthening of fraternal relations between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, was based on the agreements reached during the official mutual friendship visits by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Guenther Kleiber and Ion Nicolae discussed questions concerning specialization and cooperation in production, including joint research projects. Both sides pointed out the good results that have been obtained so far, and particularly stressed cooperation in the field of isoprene fraction/polyisoprene rubber [Isopren-Fraktion/Polyisoprenkautschuk].

Future cooperation will mainly concentrate on chemical subcontractor materials for electronics as well as on the further improvement of the economic efficiency of scientific-technological cooperation. The interlocutors concurred that the potentials of both countries' chemical industries must be utilized to an even greater extent for mutual advantage.

The talks on strengthening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries were attended by Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, and Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR.

During his stay, the Romanian official conducted extensive talks with Guenther Wyschofsky and visited the Schwedt PCK [petrochemical combine], which maintains good contractual relations with Romanian partners.

'Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology' Open

AU071150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 88 p 1

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—An exchange of experiences with GDR partners and information on new methods and products of Hungarian enterprises are the focal points of the "Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology" which opened in Berlin on Tuesday [5 April]. The invitation by Istvan Roska, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the Hungarian People's Republic, to attend the festive opening in the Hungarian Embassy was honored by: Wolfgang Rauchfuss, chairman of the GDR-Hungary Economic Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Also present were: Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the minister of foreign affairs; Thomas Neubert, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Hans-Joachim Lemnitzer, president of the GDR Chamber for Foreign Trade; Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Economic Chamber; and numerous economic experts and figures from both countries' public life.

In his opening address, Joszef Marjai described the "Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology" as an opportunity of getting to know in detail the current state of Hungary's national economy. The event should be the starting point for new joint cooperation projects. On a long-term basis, intensive promotion of scientific-technological cooperation and joint research in the sphere of key technologies will produce good opportunities. [passage omitted]

Hermann Axen, Party Delegation Visit PRC

For GDR and PRC reportage on a SED delegation visit to the PRC led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, see the International Affairs section of the 4 April DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Kadar Receives Pact Commander Kulikov

LD081037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 88

[From the news headlines]

[Text] Party General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, in Budapest. The meeting was attended by Central Committee Secretary Gyeorgy Fejti and Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati.

CSSR's Jakes Begins Official Visit

Sightsees, Goes on Walkabout

LD072136 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)—Milos Jakes and the members of his party saw the sights of Budapest Thursday afternoon. The delegation was guided on the walkabout by Pal Ivanyi, president of the Metropolitan Council, who also briefed the high-ranking guest on the everyday life and problems of the Hungarian capital.

Following the sight-seeing programme, Janos Kadar and Milos Jakes held discussions of limited attendance, in the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee.

Talks Open With Kadar

LD071648 Prague CTK in English 1442 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest April 7 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party General Secretary Janos Kadar today appreciated positive changes in the world, the development of the East-West dialogue and activation of efforts to solve global problems.

Milos Jakes arrived on a working visit to Hungary earlier today.

However, the two representatives also agreed that there still exist hotbeds of tension in the world and that the arms race continues. In this connection they stressed the need for mobilizing the progressive forces of the world to struggle for the maintenance of peace and against war. Czechoslovakia and Hungary therefore attach great significance to the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty which opens the road towards halting armament and towards further disarmament. The prepared Soviet-U.S. treaty on a 50 per cent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons would be a historical step towards a considerable lessening of the nuclear danger and the beginning of a broader disarmament process within which further agreements would be concluded in spheres constituting a serious threat to peace, the two sides stated.

They stressed the significance of the joint document of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee for peace and security in Europe. They stressed that a corridor free of chemical and nuclear weapons and a zone of confidence, good neighbourly relations and cooperation of non-nuclear states along with the implementation of other initiatives put forward by the socialist countries would strengthen security in Europe.

Milos Jakes and Janos Kadar exchanged information on the topical tasks of the socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, especially in connection with the reconstruction of the economic mechanisms and improvement of the political systems in their countries.

They stated that relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and between Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been developing successfully and expanding on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, mainly thanks ot the activity of the two parties.

The two sides stated that Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic relations are on a high level. However, they stressed that their countries' economies could achieve better results. According to them, increased attention should be paid to modern forms of cooperation and the development of the division of labour. Cooperation and specialization in production are therefore of major importance along with a better joint use of the achievements of science and technology, establishment of joint ventures and expansion of direct contacts between enterprises.

Milos Jakes and Janos Kadar also voiced support for the further expansion of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with due respect for the economic laws and specific features of the individual CMEA member states.

Joint Statement on Talks

LD071919 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 7 Apr 88

["Friendly Working Meeting of Kadar and Jakes—Joint Statement"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, paid a friendly working visit to Hungary on April 7, 1988, at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

In a sincere, friendly atmosphere the leaders of the two parties informed one another of the topical tasks of socialist construction work carried out in their countries, and the consistent furthering of economic reform and the modernization of the system of political institutions. The politicians exchanged views on the international situation and the issues of the communist and labour

movement, and discussed the state of cooperation between the two parties and the two countries, and the possibilities of developing relations.

The HSWP general secretary and the CPC CC general secretary established that some favourable changes could be experienced in the international situation. East-West dialogue has strengthened and become more meaningful, and there is a growing preparedness to solve universal problems through joint efforts. However, this favourable process is complicated and contradictory as the arms race has continued and there are still grave hotbeds of tension in the various regions of the world. They emphasized that the democratic and peace-loving forces of all countries and nations should be mobilized to deepen the process of disarmament and establish a nuclear and violence-free world.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia attributes utmost importance to the treaty concluded by the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the abolition of intermediate and shorter range missiles which may pave the way for further arms limitation and disarmament. An agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on a 50 per cent cut in strategic offensive weapons would be a step of historic importance on the road towards genuine nuclear disarmament.

The leaders of the two parties underlined that the proposals included in the documents of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty are significant for peace and cooperation in Europe. They emphasized that the establishment of a central European corridor free from chemical and nuclear weapons, a zone of confidence, good-neighbourly relations and cooperation, the establishment of cooperation between non-nuclear countries and the implementation of other proposals made by the socialist countries would help stabilize security in Europe.

The two general secretaries assessed the achievements in the Helsinki process, and expressed the preparedness of their countries to continue to contribute to furthering this process and establishing good-neighbourly relations, confidence, peaceful co-existence and mutual understanding in Europe. They supported the conclusion by a meaningful document of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which would contribute to the deepening of the All-European process in the political, military, economic and humanitarian fields alike.

The sides agreed that the international communist and labour movement, relying on the independence of parties, mutual confidence and solidarity, takes a consistent and principled stand for peace, independence, social progress and peoples' friendship. The Moscow meeting of the left-wing parties and movements of the world lent considerable impetus to an active and responsible exchange of views and meant a new approach in the communist and labour movement.

Janos Kadar and Milos Jakes stated with satisfaction that the relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were developing under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, in keeping with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Many-sided and deepening cooperation serves socialist construction work in both countries successfully. The sides pointed out that there are considerable untapped reserves in Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation whose exploitation requires coordinated and efficient measures. The parties stressed that, in the course of implementing the two countries' long-term programme of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000, stepped up attention should be paid to the widest possible application of the advanced forms of cooperation and the further deepening of division of labour between the two countries. From this aspect the development of production cooperation and specialization are of utmost importance, mainly in car production, the electotechnical and electronic branches, the chemical industry and other fields. The development of production cooperation should be promoted more efficiently through a wider application of scientific and technical achievements, the foundation of joint ventures and the expansion of direct contacts between economic organizations.

The general secretaries took a stand to further develop CMEA cooperation, with particular attention devoted to the consistent enforcement of objective economic regularities, and characteristics of the member states. They pressed to accelerate practical steps which serve to transform the operation mechanism of the CMEA.

The general secretary of the HSWP and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia noted with satisfaction that the development of hungarian-Czechoslovak cultural, scientific, educational and health relations well serve the approachment of the peoples of the two countries. They stressed the importance of developign cooperation between social and mass organizations, and other forms of relations between the populations of the two frinedly countries, including tourism.

The parties stressed they attach major importance to the state of minorities living in the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to ensuring the conditions necessary for their many-sided development, including education in the mother language. They underlined that the handling of the minority issues in Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the basis of the

Principles of Marxism-Leninism is an important element in intensifying friendship between the two peoples, and this contributes to increasing respect for socialism and to intensifying European cooperation and confidence. The two sides will continue to strive for the minorities to successfully promote cooperation and the development of the good-neighbourly relation, on the basis of socialism and as loyal citizens of their countries.

The friendly working meeting between Janos Kadar and Milos Jakes was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of identity of views apparent in the issues discused. The meeting contributed to further deepening the traditional friendhip and cooperation of the Hungairan socialist workers' party and the communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian people's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Milos Jakes invited Janos Kadar for a friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The invitation was accepted.

CTK Summarizes Talks

LD072035 Prague CTK in English
1721 GMT 7 Apr 88

["Excerpts From Document on Czechoslovak Party Leader's Visit"—CTK headline]

[Text] Budapest April 7 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak and Hungarian party leaders noted positive changes in the international situation, with the East-West dialogue being strengthened and meaningful and efforts at jointly settling world problems being stepped up.

In a communique on today's talks between Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party General Secretary Janos Kadar, the two sides noted, however, that the arms race continues and serious hotbeds of tension exist. They stressed the need to mobilize the efforts of all countries and peace forces aimed at deepening the process of disarmament and shaping a nuclear-free world.

The two sides emphasized the significance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty and of Warsaw Treaty states' proposals aimed at peace and security in Europe. They stressed that European security could be strengthened by a chemical weapons-free and nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe, as well as by the creation of a zone of confidence, good neighbourly relations and cooperation between states not owning nuclear weapons.

Reviewing the results of the Helsinki process to date, the two party leaders stressed their countries were ready to continue promoting this process.

Milos Jakes and Janos Kadar agreed that the international communist and workers' movement consistently works for peace, independence and social progress, on the basis of the independence of each party.

They stated that relations between their parties and countries are developing in keeping with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In this context they pointed out that there exist possibilities to promote Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation but mutually coordinated approaches are required. They stressed the primary importance of promoting industrial cooperation and specialization, mainly in the production of cars, electrical engineering and electronics, in the chemical industry and other fields.

The two representatives called for a further expansion of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and for accelerating the restructuring process within the community, pointing out that objective economic laws and the specific features of each member state must be consistently respected.

They underlined the importance they attach to the position of nationalities living in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, stressing that the two countries' approach to the nationality question, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, was an important factor of strengthening friendship, helped strengthen the authority of socialism, and contributed to European cooperation and to building confidence.

The talks took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, with the two sides having identical views on all issues under discussion.

Jakes Makes Press Statement

LD072157 Budapest MTI in English
1831 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)—Following his talks, Milos Jakes gave a short statement to representatives of the press.

Discussing economic relations he stressed the most important point is that we switch from simple goods exchange to genuinely modern commercial methods. We have to strengthen specialization, cooperation, and set up joint ventures. We want to cooperate in car production, he said, and added he was mainly thinking of Skoda-type cars. Following Milos Jakes said the talks also touched on opportunities of joint projects, the building of certain factories in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia. Economic relations in the broader sense were also discussed, and they reviewed the entire system of relations of the CMEA. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia said that views considerably neared each other. What is essentially at issue is how the braking mechanism s can be eliminated, and how opportunities can be created in company cooperation, so everything is not

directed from the centre. Talks were also held on the reciprocal exchangability of currencies, similarly to that which Czechoslovakia has with the Soviet Union. Milos Jakes said the conditions of cooperation could be considerably improved if the Czechoslovak koruna and the Hungarian forint could be freely exchanged in intercompany relations.

Jakes Gives Interview

LD072025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] At the end of his friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, granted an interview to media representatives. Among them was Frantisek Valabek, our resident correspondent in Budapest:

[Begin recording] [Valabek] Comrade General Secretary, there is a lot of talk at the moment about Hungary's debt. Could this debt be a specific obstacle to further closer cooperation between our two countries?

[Jakes] No, I do not think that debt will be an obstacle. Comrades Husak and Kadar have signed a program for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000. That cooperation is gradually being implemented, and I think that it is proceeding successfully with the Hungarian People's Republic, because historically good conditions have been created for it, both sides are interested in such cooperation, and the important thing is that our economies complement one another in certain ways. At the same time there is the advantage that we share a common border, we have a good transportation route—the Danube, and so we have everything going for us to enable us to develop that cooperation, and indeed today we spoke about these issues. The most essential thing is that we switch from exchanging goods to the genuinely modern forms of cooperation, that is to say specialization and cooperation, joint ventures, and direct relations.

[Valabek] Can you outline some of the basic directions for further cooperation, and their different groups or sectors?

[Jakes] We want to cooperate in the motor industry, and here I mean passenger cars, also microelectronics, biotechnologies, equipment for biotechnologies, cooperation in agriculture, particularly in the sphere of science and technology for agriculture, and also in providing for the needs of the consumer industry. We have long-standing cooperation in engineering in certain spheres, and also important is cooperation in building nuclear power stations, because we provide Hungary with primary circuits, and our Hungarian comrades, on the other hand, are to be involved in other areas in the construction of nuclear power stations, so here too cooperation is important. I would like to stress, in addition, that today cooperation is beginning to develop in the chemical and, in particular, the pharmaceutical industries, because the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry is at a good level. It is also important for us to promptly put into operation the joint Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroproject so that it serves our cause. Today we are continually putting funds into it and the construction schedule has been put further back, so we are seeking ways of ensuring that the schedules are adhered to.

We also spoke about the possibilities of joint investment: That is, to build joint enterprises, some in our country, some in Hungary in order to prevent the dispersion of investment funds by building entire structures independently. It is much better to build them with the idea that they would be used by both states, or even a greater number of states. We also discussed relations in the CEMA. Our views are quite similar: The important thing is to remove braking mechanisms; to open up opportunities for direct cooperation between enterprises—not to bind everything to a central control—and to do away with factors such as differences in the approach to pricing policy; the issue of a certain standardization, which is also an obstacle in faster advancement in this area; and, finally, the aim is mutual convertibility. We have an arrangement with the USSR: A Soviet enterprise is able to buy Czechoslovak korunas for rubles and a Czechoslovak enterprise can buy rubles for korunas and they can supply each other with whatever they need without any balance being demanded as had been the case in the past. I think that this arrangement could be made with Hungary too and should this gradually become more widespread it would facilitate wide mutual cooperation.

[Valabek] Does the restructuring of our economic mechanism and the reform of the Hungarian economy create conditions for further cooperation?

[Jakes] I think that it does because reinforcing the independence of enterprises will increase their accountability. Enterprises will seek ways to produce more efficiently—and production efficiency is not really realistic without cooperation and specialization of production. This will make our enterprises—and certainly the Hungarian ones too—look for cooperation which would enable them to cut the cost of production and subsequently increase their profit and have funds for increasing wages and also for their own further development.

[Valabek] Our initiative about the creation of a zone of confidence was received in Hungary with great interest. Which questions in this area were you able to discuss with Comrade Kadar, out of the main foreign political topics?

[Jakes] We fully agreed that our foreign policy is identical. This means that we proceed from the fact that we fully support the course taken by the USSR, adopted by the Warsaw Pact countries as their own policy, and we also take our own steps to implement it. That is, we do not only support the Soviet initiatives but we came with a certain initiative and so did other countries. The aim of these initiatives is to support the main, the key factor: To improve the situation in the world and to eradicate the danger of nuclear or any other war. We do not sit and

wait for somebody else to arrange and settle it all but we want to take part in the process not only through our support but by taking active moves. In this area the talks were very easy as our views on external relations, foreign olicy, are absolutely identical. [end recording]

Visit, Cooperation Assessed

LD072037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Szabolcs Udvarhelyi sums up the Budapest visit of the CPCZ General Secretary:

[Udvarhelyi] The 1-day discussions which Milos Jakes and Janos Kadar held in Budapest concluded with taking a stance on deepening cooperation. The joint communique issued on the discussions also points out that very considerable reserves are concealed within Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation. It is true that for the exploitation of these, coordinated and effective tools are needed on both sides. Milos Jakes himself spoke about the Czechoslovak concepts to Czechoslovak and Hungarian journalists directly after the discussions:

The most important thing, the general secretary said, is that we should go over from simple goods exchanges to the really modern methods of trade. We must strengthen specialization, joint ventures; joint enterprises must be set up. We want to cooperate, for example, in car manufacture, said Milos Jakes, adding that he is thinking of Skoda sedans. He then said that joint investments were discussed at the talks, in this form: that certain factories would be built in Hungary and others in Czechoslovakia. At the talks, as he said, there was also a wider-ranging discussion of economic relations; thus, they reviewed the whole system of CEMA relations; and, in the words of the general secretary, the viewpoints here came significantly closer to one another. What is essentially at issue, he said, is how today's effective curbing mechanisms might be removed; how new possibilities for enterprise cooperation may be set up so that everything is not directed from the center.

Finally, reciprocal transferability was also discussed, similar to the one that has already been realized by Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. According to Milos Jakes, if the koruna and the forint could be freely transferable in interenterprise relations, that could considerably improve the conditions of cooperation.

Cooperation, of course, does not only apply to the economy. Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations have extended considerably also to other areas, and the two general secretaries, and now I quote again from the joint communique, stressed the importance also of developing links between the populations, including tourism.

Janos Kadar and Milos Jakes ascribed great significance to the nationalities living in the two countries, that is to say to the fact that for Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia and for the Slovaks living in our country, the guaranteeing of the conditions necessary for their development is of outstanding importance, including teaching and education in the mother tongue as well. They were of the view that settling the nationality issue on a Marxist-Leninist basis, contributes to the strengthening of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Hungary and to increasing the prestige of socialism, and on the European scale, to strengthening cooperation and trust. They confirmed that both countries will strive also in the future so that the nationalities should successfully help cooperation and the development of goodneighborly relations.

The two general secretaries naturally reviewed the most important international issues as well.

After the discussions the talks continued, even if in a more informal manner, at the gala dinner which Janos Kadar gave in honor of his guest.

In the early afternoon Milos Jakes went on a brief sightseeing tour of Budapest.

Milos Jakes's present Budapest visit represents the continuation of the annual meeting between the general secretaries, which has now become traditional; the same goes for the fact that he invited Janos Kadar for a return visit to Czechoslovakia.

Talks Concluded

LD072258 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest April 7 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party General Secretary Janos Kadar appreciated the cordial and comradely atmosphere of their talks and the full identity of views on all questions discussed.

The two representatives expressed the conviction that the meeting contributed to the further expansion of traditional friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Parties and the two countries and people.

Later in the day the Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes ended his working visit to Hungary and left here for home.

Jakes Leaves, Seen Off by Kadar

LD071821 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] CPCZ General Secretary Milos Jakes has left Budapesst. To see him off at Ferihegy Airport, Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, was present.

Nemeth Sees Off Zambian, Burmese Envoys

LD080115 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, received the farewell visits of Fine Mushaukwa Liboma, ambassador extraor-

dinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia, and Min Naung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who have Hungary. [sentence as received]

Czyrek Speaks in Favor of CW Ban
LD072054 Warsaw PAP in English
1746 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—In connection with the publication of a joint statement of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) and FRG's Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) on a ban on chemical weapons, PAP asked PUWP CC Secretary and Political Bureau Member Jozef Czyrek to present the PUWP stance on the issue.

The PUWP attaches great significance to the joint statement of the SED, CPCZ, and SPD on a chemical weapons ban, said Jozef Czyrek, as presented at a press conference in Berlin on April 5 this year.

The very fact that the joint document has been endorsed proves yet again that there exist extensive possibilities of a constructive political dialogue on means to consolidate peace and security in Europe.

The proposals included therein make an important contribution into the debate on confidence building measures and practical disarmament actions in Europe, and particularly in central Europe.

Polish foreign policy has been for years focused upon initiating the dialogue on problems of consolidation of peace and security in these parts, a current manifestation of which is the Jaruzelski Plan to decrease armaments and to increase confidence in Europe.

Through the operation of their joint working group, the PUWP and the SPD deal with the broad complex of confidence building measures on our continent. And thus, the joint statements of the PUWP-SPD group of November 1985 and February 1988 emphasized the importance of actions leading to liberation of mankind from chemical weaponry.

Problems of elimination of chemical weapons have for a number of years constituted one of the major areas of activities for Polish diplomacy, including the forum of the United Nations, and in particular, the disarmament conference in Geneva.

Precisely at the moment, permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic to Geneva Ambassador Bogumil Sujka is chairing the conference's ad hoc committee, which has now entered the most difficult stage of negotiating the complex resolutions of a future convention on a chemical weapons ban.

We share the concern that has been expressed in the joint statement over protraction of the works on the convention. The Polish United Workers' Party supports the proposal of the SED, CPCZ and SPD that the governments interested adopt a binding statement on eliminating and banning chemical weapons in central Europe. Such declaration would approximate and facilitate the attainment of the goal that consists in reaching a complete and universal ban on chemical weaponry and elimination of its stockpiles.

Sadowski Receives Group of U.S. Senators
LD080922 Warsaw PAP in English
0012 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Zdzislaw Sadowski today met a delegation of U.S. Senators including former cosmonaut John Glenn and a group of members of the House of Representatives with Congressman Steny Hoyer to inform them about basic problems of socio-economic development of Poland.

The guests took special interest in the process of reforming the economy and its relevance to the democratization of the life in the country.

Sadowski also presented the Polish point of view on cooperation with Western partners in order to agree upon a long-range programme of solving the problem of the foreign debt of Poland.

Jaruzelski Receives USSR's Kulikov, Gribkov
AU071026 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
5 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—In the presence of Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the PPR State Council and supreme commander of the PPR Armed Forces, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who are in Poland on a working visit.

During the course of the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the political and military situation, and ways in which cooperation between the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states can be further improved were discussed.

The talks were also attended by General of Arms Antoni Jasinski, vice national defense minister for general affairs, and General of Arms Jozef Uzycki, vice national defense minister and chief of staff of the Polish Armed Forces, as well as by Vladimir Sivenok, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces attached to the Polish Armed Forces.

USSR's Solovyev Meets Jaruzelski, Tours Gdansk

AU071409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
5 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, has received Yuriy Solovyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee.

They discussed the development of relations between the two parties, the implementation of the Polish-Soviet declaration on cooperation in ideology, science, and culture, and the concrete results produced by contacts between regional party echelons and organizations against the background of the example provided by Gdansk Voivodship and Leningrad Oblast, which have been cooperating with each other for many years.

The meeting was attended by: Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Ernest Kucza, director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department. Vladimir Brovikov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, was also present.

From 28 to 31 March the Leningrad Oblast Committee delegation headed by Yuriy Solovyev visited Gdansk Voivodship to attend celebrations connected with the liberation of Gdansk and Gdynia. During the course of the visit a number of meetings were held with employees of various plants in Gdansk Voivodship. A plan on cooperation between the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee and the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee was also adopted.

During his stay in Warsaw Yuriy Solovyev met Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs.

Jaruzelski, Messner Greet Hungarian Leaders

AU070957 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
5 Apr 88 p 2

[Greetings telegram from Polish leaders to Hungarian counterparts on Hungarian National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Comrade Karoly Nemeth, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

On the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's National Day—the 43d anniversary of the country's liberation—we convey to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian people fraternal greetings and best wishes from the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council, the PPR Council of Ministers, and Polish society.

Working people in our country hold in high esteem and respect the achievement of the Hungarian People's Republic in the process of constructing socialism and the MSZMP's creative contribution to the task of developing the theory and practice of socialism.

We highly value the successful development of Polish-Hungarian friendship and cooperation, which goes back far into the past and is based on a community of ideological goals and aspirations shared by the two states and peoples. The strengthening of these ties is aided by close cooperation between the PZPR and the MSZMP and between our governments and social organizations.

The comprehensive program for the development of relations between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic until the year 2000 expresses our common desire to see the further comprehensive expansion of our cooperation, to see it become more effective and enriched by the inclusion of new forms that suit the changes that are taking place in both our countries.

We wish to stress how we are linked by our common views and our cooperation in improving and expanding socialist construction, modernizing and accelerating the development of our economies, developing science, culture and technology, and releasing the creative energy of the working masses by way of increasing socialist democracy in line with present-day needs and the aspirations of our peoples.

Poland and Hungary are actively involved in efforts to halt the arms' race, eliminate nuclear weapons, strengthen international security and mutual confidence, and create conditions for the development of peaceful cooperation between states with various sociopolitical systems in the firm belief that this suits the wishes and needs of all mankind.

On the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's national holiday we wish the fraternal Hungarian people further successes in developing their socialist fatherland.

Please also accept, dear comrades, wishes of good health and personal happiness.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

MSZMP Delegation Arrives, Talks With Officials

LD072206 Warsaw PAP in English
2036 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by CC secretary Miklos Nemeth arrived on a working visit to Poland following an invitation from PUWP CC.

Today, meetings were held with Political Bureau member, CC secretary Marian Wozniak and alternate Political Bureau member, CC secretary Zbigniew Michalek.

The sides briefed each other on the realization of the programmes of reforming economy and implementation of economic mechanisms in Poland and in Hungary. The sides also discussed the state of and prospects for economic cooperation in the light of tasks ensuing from the "complex programme for development of relations between Poland and Hungary by the year 2000".

Also today, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC met with Vice-Premier, Chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Zdzislaw Sadowski.

MTI Reports Nemeth Visit

LD072203 Budapest MTI in English
2028 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who is heading a delegation of party workers to the Polish Capital on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, opened talks in Warsaw Thursday.

With his hosts, Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee, and Zbigniew Michalek, alternate member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, they briefed each other on the economic reform processes in progress in their countries, and reviewed the state of Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation, with particular attention to realization of the programme that envisages the complex development of Hungarian-Polish relations until the year 2000.

On Thursday, the Hungarian delegation met Zdzislaw Sadowski, chairman of the Polish Planning Committee and deputy prime minister.

Czyrek Meets With Arab Ambassadors

LD080847 Warsaw PAP in English
1932 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met here today with ambassadors from Arab countries accredited to Warsaw.

Discussed was the state and prospects for the development of Poland's relations with the Arab countries.

Jozef Czyrek briefed the diplomats on the realization of the reform package in Poland and took a stand towards significant international problems.

During the meeting, the sides pointed to renewed growth of tension in the Middle East and expressed full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights in the Israeli occupied territories.

Messner Receives Libyan Health Minister

LD080900 Warsaw PAP in English
0017 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—Libyan Minister of Health and Chairman of Libyan Red Crescent Mustafa Muhammad al-Zaydi, accompanied by a group of experts, is now paying an official visit to Poland.

The Libyan guest today met with Presidium of the Polish Red Cross main board. The sides evaluated the hitherto cooperation of both associations, exchanged experience, and defined the directions of further contacts.

Polish Red Cross main board chairman Jerzy Bonczak decorated the Libyan minister with a Polish Red Cross's honorary badge.

The Libyan minister was received by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. The meeting, attended by Jerzy Bonczak and Polish Ambassador to Libya Stanislaw Kukuryka, was devoted to cooperation of both health ministries.

National Electoral Council Begins Work

LD071136 Warsaw PAP in English
1105 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—The National Electoral Council was established here on Thursday with Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), in the chair.

At its first session the council adopted the statute of its activity and decided that voivodship and local electoral councils would register candidates for councillors of people's councils till this April 29.

Presidium Examines Livestock Production

AU071712 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—On 1 April, the Government Presidium approved a report by the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food industries on livestock production. After a heavy fall in this production in the first half of the eighties, the production and procurement of meat rose from 1.77 million tonnes in 1983 to 2,265,000 tonnes in 1987. This permitted an increase in per capita consumption of meat and meat products to 66 kg in 1987.

Despite the clear fall in the cow population, milk output increased because the average quantity of milk supplied by one cow rose from 2,730 liters in 1980 to 3,062 liters in 1987. The fact that the pig population fell to 18.5 million was partly made up for by a larger quantity of meat gained from each animal, an average of 16 kg more per pig. Planned livestock production tasks were slightly exceeded. The sheep population rose from 4.2 million in 1980 to 4.7 million in 1987, which also compensated for the fall in beef output. Nevertheless, the gradual improvement in supplies of basic meats put a halt to a further increase in mutton output.

Poultry production suffered a particularly heavy fall in the first half of the eighties. It was caused by the Western economic sanctions, which made imports of high-protein feed impossible. However, thanks to the development of new technologies in the production of domestic feed, which made us less dependent on imports, poultry production recovered and reached 60 percent of the level that existed in the seventies.

The changes in management over state farms and production cooperatives have been important factors in establishing the level of meat production in Poland. The abolition of the order-directive system in these farms, the introduction of the principle of self-financing, and economizing measures are permitting increased specialization in animal breeding and grain growing, as well as a general improvement in management. Animals with a low milk yield and genetic defects are gradually being replaced by better breeds. This also applies to private farms.

To raise meat and milk production, stable financial solutions will be introduced. They will guarantee the profitability of production in all agricultural sectors. There will be more emphasis on supplies of Polish-produced resources for agriculture, especially milking machines, refrigerators, mineral additives, veterinary drugs, tools for gathering and preparing animal feed, calcium hydrate, and other commodities essential for progress in breeding.

The Government Presidium recommended improvements in the collection of milk and in the technical and advisory service provided to breeders.

Major long-term tasks include more land improvements, including drainage of land used for growing vegetables. A program of genetic improvements to cattle, pork, and poultry will be implemented consistently. Present and future tasks are designed to create a permanent situation which encourages the production of domestic feed, meat, and milk.

The Government Presidium approved a bill on trade companies presented by the minister of justice. The program of implementing the second stage of the reform restores these companies' importance. They will be instrumental in organizing cooperation between state-owned, private, and cooperative economic units, including ones based on foreign capital.

To permit a maximum use of the financial assets, material resources, and technical equipment of shareholders, the bill foresees many types of companies. Shareholders may freely choose the scope and form of the company, provided that it is registered by a court.

Economic organizations run by social institutions, funds, and private farms may also take the form of companies.

The bill permits members of worker self-management bodies in plants which have a share in a company to belong to that company.

The bill will encourage foreign enterprises to join these companies, which will be of major importance in the creation of joint ventures.

The bill will be introduced to the Sejm and discussed by the relevant Sejm commissions.

Leaders' Public Appearances 30 Mar-5 Apr

AU080905 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 31 March to 6 April reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

On 1 April, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman; and General Florian Siwicki, Politburo member and minister of national defense; received Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact; and Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint armed forces. On the same day, Jaruzelski, Politburo member Jozef Baryla, and Politburo candidate member Stanislaw Bejger received Yuriy Solovyev, CPSU Politburo alternate member and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. (5 Apr, p 2)

On 31 March, Premier Zbigniew Messner received Hikmet A. Satter Hussein, Iraqi ambassador to Poland; and Tadeusz Czechowicz, PPR ambassador to Hungary. (1-4

Apr, p 2) On 1 April, he took part in a meeting of the Government Presidium. (5 Apr, p 2) On 5 April he flew to Moscow on a working visit. (6 Apr, p 1)

On 1 April, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Thongsavath Khaykhamphithoun, outgoing Lao ambassador; Abu Bakra Osman, new Sudanese ambassador; Basi Mohamed Sufi, new Somali ambassador; and Malcolm Leroy Parris, new Guyanese ambassador. The last three presented their credentials. (5 Apr, p 2)

Stanislaw Ciosek, Central Committee secretary, chaired the 31 March meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Law, Order, and Moral Health Commission, which examined crime in 1987. (1-4 Apr, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, saw Premier Zbigniew Messner off at Warsaw Airport on 5 April; Messner was flying to Moscow on a working visit. (6 Apr, p 1)

Kazimierz Cypryniak, Central Committee secretary, received a delegation from the Brest CPSU Obkom in Byelorussia, headed by its first secretary, Anatoliy Zhelonovskiy. (1-4 Apr, p 2)

Manfred Gorywoda, Politburo candidate member, chaired a 31 March meeting of PZPR secretaries in Katowice. (1-4 Apr, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member and foreign minister, received the following on 31 March: Thongsavath Khaykhamphithoun, outgoing Lao ambassador; Abu Bakra Osman, new Sudanese ambassador; Basi Mohamed Sufi, new Somali ambassador; and Malcolm Leroy Parris, new Guyanese ambassador. (1-4 Apr, p 2)

Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended a 31 March meeting of managements of major Wroclaw industrial plants, who shared their experiences in the implementation of the economic reform. (1-4 Apr, p 8)

Further on Ceausescu's Visit to Pakistan

More on Departure

AU071038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1008 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/4/1988—On Thursday, April 7, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu left for an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, and Madame Tien Suharto.

Valentin Ceausescu takes part in the visit.

The president of the Republic is accompanied by Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Totu.

On leaving Bucharest, at the Otopeni Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu were seen off by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and the government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations.

Present were the ambassadors of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of the Mongolian People's Republic, the charges d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and of the Republic of Indonesia, members of those countries' diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest.

The presidential aircraft took off at 10 hrs.

Meets Ziaul Haq in Karachi

AU071721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Karachi (AGERPRES) 7/4/1988—April 7, in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu had a friendly meeting with Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Upon arrival at the international airport in Karachi, the messengers of the Romanian people were warmly greeted by the Pakistani head of state, by other officials. The two heads of state expressed anew the satisfaction to meet again and conduct talks on the further promotion of the friendly and cooperative links between the two countries.

Held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, the new meeting of the two countries' leaders is an important event in the chronicle of the relationships between Romania and Pakistan, evidence of the decisive role of summit talks and understandings in the promotion of an active political dialogue and of the many-sided collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Attends Dinner in Karachi

AU071807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Karachi (AGERPRES) 7/4/1988—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu participated in a dinner given in their honour by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 7 April.

On the occasion, the two presidents conversed cordially, expressing satisfaction at the new interview and the talks they conducted, and the conviction that the understandings agreed upon would give a fresh impetus to the collaboration between Romania and Pakistan, both in the bilateral plane and in the area of the international life, in the advantage and to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Talks Held With Ziaul Haq

AU071922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 88

["Romanian-Pakistani Friendly Talks at Summit Level"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Karachi (AGERPRES) 7/4/1988—On 7 April, in the evening, talks were held among President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mme Elena Ceausescu and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The Pakistani head of state expressed satisfaction at meeting again the president of Romania and at continuing the exchange of opinions regarding important aspects of the bilateral relations and of the international political life. He considered it to contribute to the deepening and diversification of the mutually-advantageous collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the cordial reception extended, stressing the belief that, this time too, the interview with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq would stand as a reference point in the ample process of strengthening and expanding the collaboration between the two countries, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

During the talks, the two presidents reviewed the main aspects of the relations between Romania and Pakistan, the way the understandings agreed upon during previous interviews have been implemented.

In agreement, the sides pointed out that in recent years the collaboration between the two countries has proceeded favourably, leading to the successful conclusion of some new economic cooperation ventures and to the

endorsement of measures which contributed to expanding the commercial exchanges. The sides expressed the joint wish to deepen and diversify further the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other collaboration between the two countries.

Proceeding to an exchange of opinions on the international political and economic situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq noted, on this occasion too, that the two countries share identical or very close viewpoints and stands on the grave problems confronting mankind, particularly as concerns disarmament, the nuclear one in the first place, the solution to the conflicts and the hotbeds of crisis, the eradication of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order.

The presidents of the two countries considered that the fundamental problem of our epoch is to halt the arms race and firmly pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to safeguard the people's supreme right to life and peace, to a free, independent and dignified life.

They welcomed the accord between the USSR and the USA regarding the elimination of the intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, which is only a first step along the path of removing the huge stockpiles of nuclear arms currently extant in the world.

Romania and Pakistan consider that there is a firm need for new accords to be concluded for diminishing by 50 percent the strategic nuclear arms and totally eliminating the nuclear arms, for banning and halting the nuclear tests, for renunciation of the outer space militarization, for endorsement of a convention on banning and liquidating the chemical arms and other mass-destruction weapons.

The two countries speak up for the dismantlement of the military bases and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, for renunciation of the military shows and manoeuvres by the borders of other countries.

Expressing their profound concern over the lingering and expanding hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq spoke up firmly for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all the interstate issues, for a policy of peace, security and collaboration, based on respect for all the states' independence and sovereignty fully [words indistinct], noninterference in the domestic affairs as well as on each people's right to free development, with no foreign interference.

In this respect, the presidents of the two countries speak up for organizing an international peace conference on the Middle East, under UN aegis, which should be participated in by all the interested parties, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, and the permanent members of the Security Council, with equal rights.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan expressed concern over the dangerous evolution of the conflict in the Gulf and urged the immediate cessation of the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and the settlement of their differences by peaceful means, in keeping with the Resolution No. 598 of the UN Security Council.

The leaders of the two states were for the political resolution of the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, for the achievement of a broad reconciliation among all forces in these two countries, the ensurance of their national independence and sovereignty, of their character of neutral and non-aligned countries. This requires the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the cessation of any interference in their domestic affairs.

Considering the worsening of the world economic situation and of the developing countries' in particular, the leaders of the two states believe that international economic problems should be solved and first of all underdevelopment be eradicated and a new just and equitable world economic order be built.

To this end, the president of Romania and the president of Pakistan were for the organization of an international conference at the UN, attended by all developing and developed countries, on an equal footing, to (?seek) mutually acceptable solutions to economic problems—including the problem of the inordinately high foreign debts of the developing countries—which should pave the way for the eradication of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new world economic order.

The presidents of Romania and Pakistan stressed the fact that in the settlement of the complex issues of the contemporary world, all states, no matter their size, economic potential or social system, small and medium countries in particular, which are directly interested in the promotion of a policy of international peace, security and collaboration, should take an active part.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaul Haq express Romania's and Pakistan's resolve to further intensify their collaboration internationally at the UN and in other international organisms, to increase their contribution to the creation of a better and more just world of understanding and collaboration among nations.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Departs From Pakistan

AU071941 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left Karachi this evening for Indonesia. On departing, the high-ranking guests were seen off with particular friendship by Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The new summit dialogue has gone down as an event of particular importance in the development of relations between Romania and Pakistan, thus vigorously stressing the decisive role played by talks between the two heads of state and by the understandings concluded on these occasions in promoting ever broader and many-sided cooperation between our countries and peoples, and cooperation between the two countries in the international arena.

Ceausescu Arrives for Visit to Indonesia

AU081059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 8/4/1988—On Friday, April 8 president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu started their official goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of that country's president, Suharto, and Madame Tien Suharto.

Within a ceremony at Merdeka Palace President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu were greeted by President Suharto and Madame Tien Suharto.

At the airport, the Romanian people's distinguished messengers were welcomed by the vice-president of the Republic, Gen. Sudharmono, and his wife, by members of the government and parliament, by other personalities of Indonesian public life.

The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Jakarta also paid their homage.

Talks Held With Suharto

AU081100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0837 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 8/4/1988—After the arrival ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu had talks in an atmosphere of warm cordiality with President Suharto and Madame Tien Suharto in a formal call.

On the occasion President Suharto expressed his and the Indonesian people's satisfaction to have President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu again as dear guests and addressed them the warmest welcome wishes.

The Romanian head of state thanked for the hospitable reception they were extended and expressed his belief that the new visit would be, through its results, an important moment in the development of the Romanian-Indonesian ties.

Held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, the meeting, previous to the official talks, occasioned an exchange of opinions related to the evolution of the Romanian-Indonesian relations and their development prospects.

During the talks, the two heads of state emphasized their countries' determination to better use the existing possibilities for the expansion of the Romanian-Indonesian collaboration, expressing the belief that understandings be reached during the summit dialogue which should intensify the ties on multiple planes between Romania and Indonesia.

Further Reportage on RCP CC Plenum Meeting

Plenum Resolution

AU071631 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

["Resolution of the RCP Central Committee of 28-29 March 1988" adopted by the Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest from 28-29 March]

[Text] An RCP Central Committee plenum chaired by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, took place from 28-29 March 1988.

The plenum greatly valued the speech given at the end of the proceedings by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. It was a program-document which, on the basis of a comprehensive and thorough scientific analysis of the results achieved and of the objective requirements of our country's development in the current stage and in the future, establishes ways and means and the main directions of action to resolutely implement the targets put forward by the RCP National Conference and the 13th RCP Congress.

The plenum decided that the tasks, recommendations, and guidelines of exceptional theoretical and practical importance included in the speech of the party secretary general should constitute a program of action for the party bodies and organizations, for all communists, and all our people to commendably fulfill this year's plan and the provisions of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

The participants in the plenum stressed with feelings of warm gratitude and great patriotic pride Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to formulating and implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to drafting and corroborating the plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development and for the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our whole nation, his

contribution to perfecting the organization and management of all activities, to Socialist Romania's multifaceted progress, and to enhancing its role and prestige in the world.

The plenum assessed that the significant achievements attained in 1987 under the conditions of a deteriorated world economic situation tellingly demonstrate the correctness of our party policy of constantly increasing the forces of production and of best dividing the national income between the consumption fund and the development fund. At the same time, the fact was stressed that these achievements were based on the existence and development of the state and cooperative, and the socialist ownership of all people.

The plenum also stressed that the successes achieved in implementing the provisions of the second year of the current 5-year plan illustrate the creative energy and capability of our people and their determination to do all they can to ensure the constant prosperity of their homeland.

The participants expressed the firm and unanimous pledge of the Communists and of all working people to work, closely united around the party and its secretary general, to implement the 1988 plan indicators in terms of quality and efficiency and to achieve the strategic target—Romania's transition to a new development stage, the stage of a medium-developed socialist country.

1. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the Report on the Basis of the Accountability Analysis of Overall Results in the National Economy and the Formation and Use of the Financial Resources in 1987.

The Central Committee stressed that particular results were achieved last year in the country's socioeconomic development. In 1987 Romania covered a new and important stage on the road to progress and civilization. In this period the homeland's economic potential strengthened and the national wealth increased. Important increases in production were achieved in industry and agriculture. Positive results were also achieved in the other economic areas, as well as in education, health care, and culture.

A special role in ensuring economic growth was played by scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress, which, under the direct and highly competent leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, has directly contributed to solving some important problems on the implementation of the targets of the new scientific-technical revolution and of the new agrarian revolution, the better use of all our country's resources, and the improvement of all economic activities and increasing their economic efficiency.

Action was taken in 1987 to strengthen the budgetary, financial, and monetary balance. The firm application of the policy aimed at stable prices and a healthy money circulation was ensured. An active balance of trade was achieved on the basis of which our foreign debts were further reduced.

The increase in the national revenue has ensured a constant improvement in the well-being and level of civilization of all our people—the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of our socialist system.

The analysis made during the discussions also stressed that the results achieved in 1987 fall short of the possibilities of our national economy and that shortcomings in some units and sectors have decimated last year's achievements on the whole.

The plenum requested that all necessary conclusions should be drawn from the activity in 1987 and from the activity in the first quarter of the current year. It also requested that most determined measures should be taken to eliminate negative situations and improve all activities and to commendably fulfill the 1988 plan and the targets of the current 5-year plan. In this sense, recommendations were made to the ministries, central departments and enterprises, and to party bodies and organizations to work with great responsibility so that the economic activity will be raised to a qualitatively higher level in the coming period, that is, to the maximum level of possibilities and of the production capacity, to ensure the smooth and complete fulfillment of the itemized production, especially of the production for export, and the implementation of all plan provisions.

Special attention must be further paid to implementing the programs for developing the energy and raw material base, for perfecting the organizational framework and modernizing the production process, for improving the technical and qualitative standard of products, so that they match the best such products at a world level, the programs for reducing consumption and material and manufacturing costs, and for vigorously increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency.

Within this framework it was stressed that central departments and enterprises must commendably play the role they have as basic units of the national economy in implementing all plan indicators and in ensuring the proper progress of all productive activities.

In the area of investments, it is necessary to take firm measures to intensify construction-assembly work, to thoroughly organize work on each construction site, and to put into operation new projects on schedule in order to achieve planned parameters in all production capacities.

The plenum asked the Ministry of Agriculture, the county party committees and people's councils, the joint agroindustrial councils, the party organizations in villages, and all agricultural workers to make great efforts to ensure the proper progress of the spring agricultural campaign and the completion of quality planting and of all agricultural operations on schedule to achieve very large vegetable and animal yields this year. This is in accordance with the plan provisions and with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

At the same time, it was recommended to firmly apply the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing, to continue to perfect the economic-financial system and to improve the activity of bodies entrusted with tasks in this area. It was also recommended to increase responsibility in the use of material and financial means entrusted to the working people by society to manage them as owners, producers, and consumers.

The plenum set the task for the county party committees and people's councils to work out, together with the central bodies and with the working people, programs of measures to increase the profitability of all enterprises. In this way, no industrial or agricultural unit will have losses, but will achieve maximum profits.

The plenum examined the situation of the stocks of raw and other material, of finished products, and of products being manufactured on 31 December 1987. Stocks of these were still high. It asked the ministries, central departments, and economic units to take firm action to eliminate excess stocks and to rapidly introduce them into the production flow. The plenum stressed that production stocks should be limited to what is strictly necessary, so that an unjustified immobilization of raw and other materials, and of products needed by the national economy be avoided.

The plenum assessed that all necessary conditions exist to completely fulfill this year's plan provisions and those of the overall 5-year plan by better organizing the production process and work and by strengthening order and discipline in each unit and area of activity.

2. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the Proposals on Improving the Financial-Economic Mechanism by Improving the Price Formation System.

Formulated in the spirit of recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the proposals stipulate new production prices set on the basis of planned costs as the maximum limit that should not be exceeded and to which differentiated profits are added in accordance with the purpose of products. Product prices for consumers, including retail prices, will stay the same. These proposals contribute to a better operation of the economic-financial mechanism and of the whole system of workers' self-management, self-financing, and self-administration of units, to giving an impetus to the development of the productive activity, and to reducing consumption and production costs.

It was decided that the proposals regarding the perfection of the economic-financial mechanism by improving the price-setting system should be given concrete shape in a law whose provisions will be applied on an experimental basis in 1988, beginning 15 April.

3. The plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the Proposals on Improving the Remuneration System To Stimulate the Production for Export and Exports Themselves.

The plenum emphasized that Romania's ever more active participation in the world economic flow and in the international division of labor—the main goal of the current 5-year plan—requires a constant and sustained increase in production for export and of exports themselves. It also requires an improvement in the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products in world markets.

In this sense, the plenum stressed the importance of the new proposals, which were formulated at the initiative of the party secretary general. It assessed that they contribute to giving a greater impetus to economic units and the working people's collectives in fulfilling and exceeding the export production plan.

Through applying these measures we will ensure a significant increase in the incomes of working people manufacturing products for export by increasing the remuneration fund and thus ensuring additional incentives for all personnel participating in commendably fulfilling the export plan. This increment will be more substantial the higher the volume of export production and its share in the total production of each enterprise is.

It has been decided that the proposals on the perfection of the remuneration system to stimulate production for export and exports themselves will be given concrete shape in a law whose provisions will be applied on an experimental basis in 1988, beginning 15 April.

The conviction was expressed that the proposed measures will constitute a greater incentive. They will also rouse the concern of all working people's collectives with completely fulfilling plan tasks and all export contracts on schedule and their concern with manufacturing high quality products, which can compete in world markets.

4. The plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the Report on the Numbers, Composition, and Organizational Structure of the Party on 31 December 1987 and on the Political-Organizational Work Performed by the Party Bodies and Organizations to Implement Party Decisions and Directives.

The Central Committee stressed the contribution of the greatest importance made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to constantly strengthening the unity and strength of the RCP and to constantly increasing its leading role as the vital core and center of the entire nation. The plenum stressed that the RCP is a powerful party today and enjoys the esteem and appreciation of all our homeland's citizens. It is followed with boundless trust by all working people and by the entire nation. This is because it is honorably fulfilling its historic mission toward the people—to lead them constantly toward the bright heights of socialism and communism.

The great prestige enjoyed by the RCP among the ranks of the nation has been demonstrated by the fact that 116,041 working people, of which 66.29 percent are workers, 14.31 percent peasants, and 19.40 percent intellectuals, became party members in 1987. It was mentioned that these percentages are in keeping with guidelines, thus ensuring a social composition—in terms of age and nationality—in accordance with the structure of our society. On 31 December 1987 the RCP totaled 3,709,735 members.

The plenum asked the party bodies and organizations—considering our country's current stage of development—to place greater stress on improving the quality of party members from a political, moral, and professional viewpoint when admitting them to the party, and on improving the educational work and ideological training of all Communists.

Moving from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept by which the supreme criterion of assessing the efficiency of the party activity is the commendable fulfillment of plan tasks in all areas and sectors of the national economy, the plenum emphasized the need for party bodies and organizations to work with greater exactingness and determination. This is so they can play their role and do their duty of mobilizing the working people for the smooth and qualitative fulfillment of all plan indicators.

The party bodies and organizations must pay attention to further perfecting work methods and styles, to developing the party's internal democracy, criticism and self-criticism, and the revolutionary spirit. They must also pay attention to the firm application of the statute provisions and of all our country's laws and to strengthening responsibility and control in the implementation of decisions. This is in order to ensure the party's enhanced role in all areas and its capability to mobilize all people for the implementation of the goals of the 13th RCP Congress.

5. The plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the Report on the Activity Carried Out by the Party, State, and Mass Organizations in 1987 to Implement the Party's Cadres Policy.

The Central Committee stressed that our party and its secretary general have constantly paid particular attention to perfecting this activity as one of the factors of major importance for the fulfillment of our country's socioeconomic development programs. Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct leadership and guidance, the work of selecting, raising, training, and promoting cadres has gone through qualitative changes closely in keeping with the tasks put forward in the documents of the 13th RCP Congress.

The party bodies and organizations must show greater concern with the proper application of the principles and norms of the cadres policy, with promoting to leadership positions in all socioeconomic areas cadres with a thorough professional and political-ideological training who, in their overall activity and conduct, show a sense of responsibility, exactingness, initiative, and organizational skill, and who can assert themselves within the working collective. Likewise, greater concern is needed in promoting the best cadres from among the ranks of women and with achieving an appropriate ratio between older cadres with experience and younger ones.

The plenum requested that, in the spirit of the guidelines of the party secretary general, action should be taken with the greatest of responsibility to ensure appropriate leadership cadres in all areas. These are cadres who are up to the requirements of the current and future development stage and capable of honoring the tasks and requirements put forward by the party with a view toward strengthening order and discipline, communist and revolutionary responsibility, and the proper organization and management of all areas of activity.

6. The plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the Report on the Activity to Resolve Proposals, Notifications, Complaints, and Requests Lodged by the Working People With the Party Leadership, Local Party and State Bodies, Mass and Civic Organizations, and With the Press, Radio, and Television in 1987.

It was assessed that the letters and the meetings between party and state bodies and numerous working people reflect the great trust bestowed on the party and on its policy and constitute an expression of the revolutionary workers' democracy and of the link between the party and masses, and the whole people.

It was also stressed that the party and state bodies and the mass and civic organizations have shown greater responsibility, solicitude, and exactingness in dealing with proposals, notifications, and requests by our citizens. It was emphasized that solving the problems raised by the working people in their letters and during meetings in time has contributed to an improvement in socioeconomic activity, to eliminating deficiencies in various areas, to strengthening the law, and to the observance of the norms of socialist ethics and equity.

The plenum requested that further action be taken to promptly solve the proposals, notifications, and requests of the working people in conformity with the party and state decisions and with the country's laws in order to stimulate the participation—through dialogue—of all citizens in our homeland in leading and perfecting socioeconomic activity and in formulating and implementing programs for Romania's comprehensive development.

7. The plenum examined and unanimously endorsed the Report on the Party and State International Activity in 1987 and Main Foreign Policy Targets in 1988.

It was stressed that Socialist Romania's international activity last year was in conformity with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with guidelines set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic.

The Central Committee greatly valued the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to formulating and promoting our country's foreign policy and his important actions, initiatives, and steps in the international arena. These actions enjoy wide response and great appreciation in the world. They are an excellent example of commendable responsibility toward the destiny of the Romanian people, the fate of human civilization, and toward the cause of socialism and peace.

The plenum stressed the essential role played and being played—in developing and constantly strengthening our party's and state's international relations—by the meetings and talks conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at home and abroad, with chiefs of states and governments, with party leaders, and with other figures of the political, economic, and cultural-scientific life abroad. It also stressed the role played by the documents and understandings concluded on those occasions.

The plenum stressed that in 1987 our party and state practiced a dynamic, principled, and constructive policy to ensure peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

The Central Committee reaffirmed the RCP's and Socialist Romania's desire to continue to work, together with the revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and with all peoples, to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In addition, the desire was expressed to settle conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful means and negotiations, to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new world economic order, to establish an atmosphere of detente, security, trust, and fruitful cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world, and to ensure the fulfillment of the aspirations for freedom, independence, and progress of all nations.

The plenum expressed the complete adherence of the Communists and of all citizens in our homeland to our party's and state's foreign policy, which best reflects the Romanian people's aspirations and their resolute determination to build their socialist and communist future in a world of peace and cooperation.

The plenum expressed the conviction that the working people, headed by the Communists, and all our people will continue to work with devotion and self-denial and in a revolutionary spirit to implement the decisions adopted and to fulfill the great plans and programs for Romania's socioeconomic development.

Fully endorsing the enthusiastic urges of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, the plenum calls on the party bodies and organizations, the Communists, the whole workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and on all forgers of material and cultural assets to spare no effort to commendably fulfill this year's plan tasks and the provisions of the current 5-year plan. It calls on the people to fully achieve the itemized production and the production for export, to implement the programs for organizing and modernizing the production process, for improving the technical and qualitative level of products, for carrying out spring agricultural work under the best of conditions, and for achieving a new and better quality and the highest efficiency in all areas.

Closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, let us do all we can to achieve the best results in our country's socioeconomic development this year, in perfecting all activities, and in unflinchingly implementing the historic goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the RCP National Conference and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism!

Document on Foreign Policy

AU071327 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 88 p 22

["On the Party and State International Activity in 1987 and the Main Foreign Policy Targets in 1988—A Document Adopted by the 28-29 March 1988 RCP Central Committee Plenum (Summary)"]

[Text] Our party and state international activity in 1987 was based on guidelines defined by the 13th RCP Congress decisions and on orientations and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. The RCP and Socialist Romania continued to assert themselves internationally through dynamic and constructive activities of great prestige and great response. The brilliant and ardent promoter of these actions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has gained the esteem and regard of all nations in the world, through his proposals and initiatives for disarmament, peace, and cooperation in the service of progress.

The theoretical thinking and practical activity of the party secretary general and president of the republic in the sphere of international relations—characterized by a uniform and innovative vision, by originality and broad openness, as well as by a principled attitude, realism, and consistency—are a peerless example of exemplary responsibility for the destinies of the Romanian people, for the fate of human civilization, and for the overall cause of socialism and have been acknowledged everywhere as a symbol of the struggle for independence, peace, and progress.

Party and state international activity in 1987 was strongly marked by the 28 meetings and talks held at home or abroad by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, with heads of state and government as well as by his dialogue with 20 party chairmen or general secretaries. On the occasion of high level contacts, 35 political and economic documents were signed or agreed on. Likewise, the party secretary general and president of the Republic received 20 deputy prime ministers and government members, 3 special envoys of heads of state, 8 parliamentary delegations, 24 representatives of political groupings and national and international organizations, and 60 other political, cultural, and scientific figures, as well as businessmen from various countries. Romania currently maintains diplomatic and economic relations with 155 countries from all continents. The development of our international relations is also illustrated by the links maintained by the Grand National Assembly, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, the Union of Communist Youth, and other mass and public organizations with many similar organizations abroad and with 120 nongovernmental international bodies.

In accordance with the constant thrust of our party and state policy, in 1987 we gave priority to developing mutually advantageous cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries. Particular importance devolved in this respect on talks and understandings reached during official friendship visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY and the working visits paid by the party secretary general and president of the Republic to the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic. Likewise, the high level dialogue and documents adopted during the official friendship visits to Romania by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council have made a most important contribution to developing and strengthening cooperation and friendship among our parties and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's active participation in and particular contribution to the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, the Moscow festivities devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the meeting of leaders and representatives of communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, other progressive forces, and national liberation movements have emphasized once more the profound scientific and revolutionary thinking of the RCP secretary general.

On the basis of high-level talks and understandings, last year members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee paid visits to other socialist countries for exchanges of views and consultations on problems of mutual interest for our bilateral cooperation. There were also many other governmental contacts, including the participation in the 43d extraordinary CEMA session. Exchanges of delegations took place at central level as well as at the level of local party bodies, ideological institutions, and mass information media to study party work experience and gather information and documentation. RCP delegations participated in multilateral meetings and gatherings and in scientific conferences or seminars organized in other socialist countries.

The positive evolution last year of Romania's relations with the developing and nonaligned countries was an expression of common interests and aspirations to consolidate national independence, accelerate progress, and establish a new kind of relations in international life. An important role in this respect was played by the official friendship visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to India, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Angola, Zaire, Congo, and Egypt and by the friendly meeting in Karachi with Pakistan's president. The visits to Romania by heads of state from Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burma, Democratic Kampuchea, and Syria and by the ministerial delegation of the "front line" African countries, as well as the countless contacts at governmental and parliamentary level with the developing countries, have also contributed to intensifying consultations on problems of mutual interest and stimulating economic cooperation and trade exchanges.

In 1987, 25 party and national liberation movement delegations from 21 developing countries visited Romania at the invitation of the RCP for talks and exchanges of experience and documentation. Our party secretary general met with the leaders of communist parties from Lebanon, India, and Sri Lanka, with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also received leading members of government parties from Ethiopia, Algeria, Afghanistan, and Senegal. RCP representatives participated in 15 congresses of communist, socialist, and other government parties and of national liberation movements as well as in other manifestations organized in countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. New cooperation agreements were

concluded with government parties from Ethiopia and Afghanistan and first contacts were established with the Kenya African National Union.

The high-level political dialogue and governmental contacts with various political forces from capitalist countries continued. The state visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid the Republic of Turkey was outstanding through the results. The talks conducted by the party secretary general and president of the Republic with the prime ministers of Greece and Israel and with the FRG vice chancellor during their visits to Romania also had outstanding results. These actions as well as the reception by the Romanian party and state leader of many ministers, parliamentarians, political and public figures, and businessmen from Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia have been an opportunity for agreeing on measures to expand bilateral relations in various fields and for useful exchanges of opinions on key issues of the contemporary world.

Last year, 30 party delegations from capitalist countries, of which 9 were led by their chairmen or general secretaries, visited our country for talks and exchanges of experience, information, and documentation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met with the leaders of communist parties from Greece, FRG, and Italy and with the chairmen of general secretaries of socialist or social-democratic parties from Denmark, Cyprus, Belgium, Israel, and Portugal and received members of the leadership of the PCI and the Japanese Communist Party. RCP delegations paid visits for talks and exchanges of experience to France and the FRG and participated in international manifestations organized by the communist parties from Japan, Sweden, and Spain. The RCP was represented at 13 congresses of communist and socialist parties and of other political forces from capitalist countries in Europe and North America.

The publication in 1987 of new works devoted to the creative thinking, prodigious activity, and eminent personality as statesman and revolutionary of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, met with a widespread response. These works appeared in the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the SFRY, Argentina, Greece, Great Britain, and India and raised to 160 the number of volumes about our party and state leader printed abroad in 23 languages. Likewise, volumes from the scientific work of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu continued to be edited in the GDR, India, Turkey, Switzerland, the PRC, and the USSR.

Party bodies and the government have intensified their efforts to expand and diversify trade exchanges and economic cooperation. Exchanges with all socialist countries have registered an upward course and are currently amounting to more than half of our foreign trade volume. In the ties with developing countries, we aimed at consistently implementing the agreements and understandings reached at high level and at promoting and diversifying stable trade exchanges and production sharing ventures. The steps taken to expand trade relations with the capitalist countries have met the requirement for improving the access of Romanian exports to these markets.

We undertook new ventures to expand and improve the legal framework of our foreign economic ties, by concluding 49 new cooperation agreements and conventions. In 1987, 23 projects built abroad within the framework of economic cooperation ventures were commissioned.

International events and developments in 1987 fully confirmed the conclusions and assessments of our 13th RCP Congress and the analysis contained in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reports and speeches on shifts that have occurred in the world balance of forces and on the main processes and trends in the overall development of the contemporary world. The international situation continued to be particularly serious and complex. At the same time, one could witness last year an intensification of actions undertaken by the anti-imperialist, progressive, and realistic forces and of the struggle of peoples everywhere for a new and democratic policy, for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for enhanced international peace and security, and for relations of full equality and respect among all nations in the world. The signing of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is an event of worldwide historic significance, a victory of realistic thinking, and a direct outcome of the struggle of nations, which have advocated and continue to firmly speak out for disarmament and for renouncing nuclear weapons. However, in view of the fact that even after the signing of this treaty there are still huge arsenals of nuclear weapons in the world, it is imperiously necessary to intensify the struggle for new disarmament agreements.

The RCP and Socialist Romania have worked and continue to consistently work for the assertion of a new way of thinking and for a new approach to the problems of peace and war. Our country actively participated in the negotiations conducted at the Geneva disarmament conference, the Vienna all-European meeting, the United Nations, and other international forums and firmly worked for developing cooperation in the Balkans and turning this region into an area of good neighborliness, peace, and cooperation, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

Our party and state have carried out an intensive activity for a peaceful and negotiated solution of certain conflicts in various parts of the world and actively supported the struggle of nations for eliminating all forms of colonialism and consolidating the freedom and independence of all nations. Likewise, our party and state have made

proposals and taken further steps to find a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of the foreign debt of developing countries, and to build a new international economic order.

In 1988, our party and state foreign policy and international activity will be unflinchingly guided by orientations and recommendations laid down by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of Romania, and by decisions adopted at the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

The RCP Central Committee and the government will take further steps to expand relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and strengthen their unity and solidarity. Particular attention will be paid to implementing agreements reached during high level meetings, developing economic, scientific-technological, and other forms of cooperation, and ensuring Romania's active participation in the fulfillment of long-term programs and agreements up to the year 2000 and in the improvement of CEMA activity. At the same time, our country will strongly develop relations of close and comprehensive cooperation with the developing countries and will continue to expand ties with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence.

Romania will continue to unswervingly base its international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonuse of force or the threat of force, and respect for each nation's right to choose its development road in freedom and independence.

Particular attention will be paid to ensuring Romania's active participation in the international division of labor, fully achieving export tasks, and strongly developing foreign economic relations, primarily production sharing and cooperation. Firmer steps will be taken to improve the foreign trade activity and better use domestic raw materials and our people's labor, with a view to further increasing the efficiency of our foreign economic exchanges.

In the current complex and serious world situation, the international activity of the RCP and Socialist Romania will further focus on the struggle to halt the arms race, promote disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminate the danger of war, and ensure the supreme right of nations to life, freedom, and peace. Our party and state believe that one should give new impetus to the struggle of nations for disarmament and peace and to stepped-up efforts that can lead to gradually eliminating nuclear weapons, halting nuclear tests and the militarization of the outer space, banning and eliminating chemical weapons, and substantially reducing conventional armaments, troops, and military expenses. To this end, steps will be taken to speed up the start of negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states, with the participation of other European countries. Our country will actively participate in the Vienna all-European meeting and will take further resolute steps to ensure that it concludes with ever better results that are reflected in appropriate understandings and agreements on promoting disarmament, developing economic, scientific-technical, and other cooperation, and strengthening trust and cooperation among all European states. Steady efforts will be made to implement the proposals on organizing a summit conference of Balkan countries in Bucharest, which can contribute to strengthening cooperation and turning this region into an area of peace and good-neighborliness, without nuclear and chemical weapons, troops and without foreign troops and military bases. At the same time we will support the efforts made to create similar zones in northern and central Europe, in the Mediterranean, and in other parts of the world.

The party and government will further take firm steps to eliminate the policy of force and the threat of force, halt all military conflicts in various parts of the world, and solve them and any other contentious issues between states through peaceful and negotiated means alone. Within the framework of its overall policy, Romania will continue to actively support the struggle of nations for eliminating all forms of colonialism and the policy of apartheid, promoting national and social liberation, and consolidating the freedom and independence of all nations.

The party and government will resolutely work for a global solution of the problems of underdevelopment and for the establishment of new economic relations, based on full equality and equity among states. To this end, Romania will continue to act for the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference, with the equal participation of all developing and developed countries, to reach mutually acceptable solutions, including to the problem of the exceedingly high foreign debt of developing countries. Romania will consistently work to further increase the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in the democratic resolution of the great problems facing mankind.

The RCP will continue to take firm steps to broadly develop ties with all communist and workers parties, further strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, and achieve a new kind of unity that excludes any interference in the affairs of other parties and observes the principles of full equality of rights and the independence and right of each party to freely elaborate its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the concrete conditions in which its carries out its activity. At the same time, we will further develop relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with other progressive, democratic, and advanced forces everywhere.

Expressing the Romanian people's strivings for peace and cooperation—brilliantly formulated and promoted by our party and state leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu—the RCP and Socialist Romania will spare no effort to fully contribute to fulfilling these targets and building a world of national and social justice in which each nation can develop freely and independently along the road of progress.

Conviction of Yugoslav in Switzerland Condemned

LD080508 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia categorically rejects all insinuations that its citizen Dragisa Stepanovic was involved in any kind of incriminating activity for account of Yugoslav diplomatic-consular missions in Switzerland, Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic said at a press conference here today.

The fact that a Swiss court has convicted Stepanovic without any material evidence or witnesses and without mentioning any criminal offence, solely on the ground of an anonymous letter from 1983 and a police report, proves that a fabricated charge and rigged trial were involved, pointed out Stanic. He said that the court was more preoccupied with Yugoslavia's constitutional system and relations among its nations and nationalities than with hearing evidence, which is incomprehensible and unacceptable in relations between states. Such a course of court action cannot but suggest an impression that the whole case had a different purpose, the Yugoslav spokesman stressed.

The sentence, like those pronounced on other Yugoslav citizens before, has caused embarrassment and justified dissatisfaction both in Yugoslavia and among the Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Switizerland, said Stanic. He noted that the sentences constitute a violation of the rights and freedoms of Yugoslav citizens whereby the organizers of such actions apply the transparent method of bringing pressure to bear upon them and their associations, clubs and diplomatic-consular missions in Switzerland.

The government spokesman recalled that the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat had repeatedly protested with the Swiss Government, as it did in connection with the trial and conviction of Stepanovic, expressing its profound concern at the impermissible practice of unjustified harassment, detention and arbitrary accusation of Yugoslav citizens who legitimately contact their diplomatic-consular missions in Switzerland. The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat noted that such a conduct by Swiss policy and judicial bodies seriously hampers the exercise of consular functions recognized under international law and the right of Yugoslav citizens to realize their economic, social, cultural and other rights with the help of diplomatic-consular missions, emphasized Stanic.

Further Reportage on Mojsov's Visit to Spain

Ends Official Visit

LD071134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, 7 Apr (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today ended a 2-day official visit to Spain and left Madrid on board a special airplane for Belgrade.

Before the departure, Mojsov and his wife Ljiljana were bid farewell outside Pardo Palace by Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia and by the most prominent Spanish officials, headed by Prime Minister Gonzalez.

Returns From Visit

AU071437 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, ended his visit to Spain and has arrived in Belgrade. Branislav Canak reports from the airport:

About a half hour ago, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade from his 2-day official and friendly visit to Spain. He was met by Raif Dizdarevic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Marijan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC.

On his arrival at the airport, Lazar Mojsov held a brief press conference in which he stressed that the talks he held with his Spanish hosts, King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, were mutually useful and that they will contribute to the further development of general Yugoslav-Spanish cooperation. He also said that this visit will be useful for the further successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain. They are two Mediterranean and European countries that are present in all forums they appear in with, as he said, very similar or identical views on international issues.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, Lazar Mojsov stressed that in recent years both Yugoslavia and Spain have been busy restructuring their economies, that much time has been lost on improving cooperation, and that this will be done through giant steps in the future. This year it is already expected that trade will reach the $200 million mark. He also stressed that next year Spain, as chairman of the EC, will certainly contribute to the improvement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC.

Makes Statement

LD080951 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)—The visit to Spain of a Yugoslav delegation and talks with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez and other Spanish officials were very constructive and successful, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Mojsov stated today in Belgrade on arrival from a two-day official visit to Madrid.

Mojsov said that the exchange of views on international questions particularly focused on problems of the Mediterranean and Europe and relations with the European Community.

In discussing the Mediterranean problems, with its numerous crisis spots, virtually identical views were stated, Mojsov said. Mojsov also stressed that an agreement was reached to continue the dialogue in Yugoslavia during the official visit of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the end of the year.

Mojsov also stressed the great interest of Spanish business circles in investing in programs of joint industrial cooperation in Yugoslavia.

Commenting the fact that on January 1989 Spain takes up the chairmanship of the EC, Mojsov stressed that Gonzalez's visit prior to this will also provide the opportunity to discuss what Spain might be able to do as the EC chairman towards promoting relations between Yugoslavia and the EC.

The visit of Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov to Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos is the first of Yugoslav head of state since diplomatic relations between the two countries were established 11 years ago.

In the course of the visit it was agreed that the value of Yugoslav-Spanish trade this year reach 200 million dollars, both ways, that is, to double last year's.

The promotion of trade was also discussed by Mojsov during his meeting yesterday with Yugoslavs working and living in Spain. Mojsov said that the crucial moment has come for a further expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain, particularly in economy.

The talks the Yugoslav delegation had in Spain confirmed the high standing non-aligned Yugoslavia and its policy enjoy as a factor of stability and balance in world relations.

In the talks both countries stressed their common stand that the Mediterranean should become a zone of peace and cooperation and that cooperation among all Mediterranean countries should be developed.

Review of Visit

LD080942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Madrid, 7 Apr (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today ended a 2-day official visit to Spain. He left Madrid on board a special plane, together with other members of the Yugoslav delegation.

President Mojsov and his wife were given a formal farewell this morning in front of Pardo Palace, their official residence during their stay in Madrid. The high-ranking guests from Yugoslavia were seen off by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia. The formal farewell, which included the playing of the anthems of the two countries, gun salutes, and an inspection of the guard of honor, was also attended by the most prestigious Spanish political personalities—Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; President of the Senate Federico Carvajal; Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez, generals; and prominent personalities of the city of Madrid.

The official SFRY Delegation also included Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dragi Danev, member of the FEC, and other high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the SFRY Presidency.

After a farewell meeting with Prime Minister Gonzales and other high-ranking Spanish officials, Lazar Mojsov had a very warm and cordial farewell meeting with his host, Spanish sovereign King Juan Carlos. Mojsov and his wife were taken by helicopter to Barajas Airport where, together with other members of the delegation, they were seen off by Minister Fernandez Ordonez, Suroi, Yugoslav ambassador to Spain, Cuervo, Spanish ambassador to Belgrade, and Yugoslavs working in Madrid.

This first visit by the first Yugoslav personality to Spain since diplomatic relations were resumed between Socialist Yugoslavia and new, democratic Spain 11 years ago, opens a new page in relations between the two countries. This was also confirmed last night by President Mojsov, speaking to Yugoslav citizens in our embassy in Madrid, saying that with this visit "crucial times have come for further comprehensive widening of cooperation between Spain and Yugoslavia," primarily in the economy. This mutual wish was and will be possible, since these are two European countries also linked by a wider Mediterranean dimension. Both countries agree that the Mediterannean should become a zone of peace, and that cooperation between all the Mediterranean countries should be more developed.

This visit paid full tribute to the Yugoslav nonaligned policy as a factor of equilibrium and stability in world relations. The Spanish attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement is also reflected in the fact that this country, though a member of NATO, participated as a guest at the last three nonaligned conferences—in Havana, New Delhi, and Harare. In a toast at a luncheon held in honor of Mojsov, Prime Minister Gonzales said that "Yugoslavia gave the spirit to the movement and concept, which are of lasting significance."

Though one of the two youngest members of the European Community, Spain, which very quickly reached a level of a developed country, expresses full interest in and support to the efforts of Yugoslavia to develop cooperation with the EEC. Prime Minister Gonzales, who from 1 January next year will chair the Community, accepted the invitation extended him by Mojsov to visit Yugoslavia, a country he has twice visited as secretary general of the Socialist Party.

In connection with a series of Yugoslav efforts to stabilize its internal economic difficulties, the Spanish side expressed readiness to widen commercial and economic ties with our country. Concrete proposals for the participation of Spanish capital in the Yugoslav economy were examined. It is envisaged that the volume of trade, including tourism, should double this year, reaching $200 million for both sides. [passage omitted]

Mikulic To Pay Visit to Hungary 10-11 Apr
LD072354 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1455 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic will pay an official visit to Hungary on April 10-11 this year, Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Aleksander Stanic announced at a news conference here today. The visit will take place at the invitation of Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz.

Although the visit comes at a time when friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries have reached a high level, considerable attention will be devoted to overcoming a standstill which occurred in Yugoslav-Hungarian economic cooperation over the past two years, mainly for objective reasons, said Stanic.

Poland's Urban on Economic Reform Steps
LD080236 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1834 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)—In the middle of April the Polish Government will decide whether to ask the Sejm for permission to introduce special measures for the second stage of the economic reform, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said today in a talk with Yugoslav journalists. Urban is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav secretary of information Svetozar Durutovic.

Urban said that the government awaits official data on economic trends covering the first three months and recalled that the possibility of introducing special measures had been announced by General Jaruzelski because a number of disturbing phenomena in the economy is making them necessary.

A large number of enterprises have started to increase prices and wages far more than necessary. The government fears that the inflation will therefore begin to rise uncontrollably, Jerzy Urban said.

The government is therefore considering the possibility of introducing special measures in order to ensure the necessary level of stability.

Urban said that the process of consultations and coordination in the Sejm procedure is very long and slows down and impedes the reform, so that some measures have to be implemented by force.

Explaining reasons for the pressure for wage increases and their effect on economic problems, Urban said that currently the season of intensified social dissatisfaction is in Poland, which is also one of the reasons for introducing special measures.

Speaking of Poland's 39 billion dollar external debt, Urban said that Poland is now repaying—for only part of interest, one to two and a half billion dollars annually. Negotiations are underway with creditors on reprogramming not only the principal, but the interest, too, because the increase in the repayment sum would affect the import of necessary goods, and hence the production of export commodities. Exports to Western markets currently earn Poland seven billion dollars annually.

At present Poland virtually does not get any credits, Urban stressed, adding that in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and individual Western countries, the Polish Government is investing an effort towards normalizing financial relations, including the renewal of crediting.

Urban said that the Soviet perestroyka has an immense importance for Poland which, thanks to reforms renewed in 1982, finds itself in the mainstream of changes in East European socialist countries.

Mikulic, GDR Official Discuss Cooperation
LD080403 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1602 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and Vice Premier of the German Democratic Republic Dr. Horst Soelle urged in Belgrade today the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. They particularly stressed possibilities for promoting scientific-technological cooperation, joint investments and the two countries enterprises' joint appearances on third markets.

Soelle heads a German Democratic Republic delegation at the session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation Yugoslavia-German Democratic Republic.

Mikulic and Soelle assessed that the value of annual trade between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic should reach one billion dollars.

The value of trade in 1988 is planned at 962 million dollars, or 8.8 per cent more than in 1987.

At the mixed committee session Yugoslav representatives expressed interest in increasing exports to the German Democratic Republic, particularly machines and equipment, as well as increasing imports of TV sets, chemicals and other products from the German Democratic Republic.

Yugoslavia has 28 contracts and agreements on cooperation, specializations and long term industrial coproduction with the German Democratic Republic. It was assessed today that their realisation is not fully satisfactory. Therefore, the existing contracts should be expanded and new agreements signed.

It was announced today that new agreements on the production of polyurethane, equipment for wagons, refrigerating and air-conditioning installations, foundry machines, shipbuilding and ready-made clothing finishing, are in preparation.

Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic plan this year to adopt a program on economic and scientific-technological cooperation to the year 2000.

Kosovo Presidium Says Emigration Fell
AU071823 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 88 p 3

[M. Antic report: "Migrations Dictate the Circumstances"]

[Text] Pristina, 4 Apr—At today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, which was chaired by Azem Vlasi and which discussed a report on LC activity for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and for the return of emigrants in the period after the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, it was assessed that numerous specific problems had been solved within the framework of its total activity and that various causes and circumstances that have increased the emigrations were being eliminated.

It was stated that more suitable protection of people's safety and their civil rights was being provided through more effective and responsible activity by all social subjects in the province and that various pressures had been reduced. As it said in the report, the process of migration fell to a certain extent in this period, while the number of returnees and especially those who were interested in returning was on the increase. Nevertheless, the number of emigrants continued to be significantly greater in this period relative to those who were returning. The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium stated that, on the whole, the process of emigration continues to be pronounced and that it essentially burdens the entire sociopolitical situation and intranational relations, and objectively reduces the effects of sociopolitical activity for the stabilization of sociopolitical conditions in the province.

Milan Renovica and Kolj Siroka, members of the LCY Central Committee, took part in today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

The situation varies from commune to commune. It was positively assessed that awareness is deepening more than ever among progressive forces, particularly from the ranks of those of Albanian nationality, as well as the recognition that the migration process is destroying the heterogeneous national composition and is leading to ethnic homogeneity, which has negative consequences for all relations and even for the position of Albanians in Kosovo and in other parts of Yugoslavia. The Presidium assessed that this awareness and recognition should be filtered through organized socialist forces to become a specific action, with the aim of engaging mainly Albanians to halt the emigrations of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Presidium assessed that Kosovo is faced with a large number of unemployed, amounting to 130,000, out of which 18,000 are Serbs and Montenegrins, which creates big problems. Regardless of all this, everything should be done to create conditions to accept all those who want to return to Kosovo. As it was stated in the report, special attention should be paid to attracting expert cadres, as well as those who still have a part of their family or property in Kosovo, of which there are about 14,000.

It is stated in the report that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium expects that all republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina will make greater efforts and more exactly specify their tasks in the Yugoslav program for a halt to the emigrations and for the return of those emigrants who want to live in Kosovo.

The Presidium assessed that some tendencies to negate everything that is being carried out in the province, the efforts being made, and the results that have been achieved in solving numerous problems continue to stir up the unfavorable political atmosphere, deepen differences and intranational polarization, which does not help to stop the migrations, but does the opposite.

Kosovo Polje SAWP Criticizes Leadership
AU071122 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 3 Apr 88 p 3

[K. Hapciu, B. Reka report—"Random Remarks About Cadres"]

[Text] One general impression emerged from the gathering of about 300 citizens of the First SAWP Branch of the Kosovo Polje 16th Local Community the evening before last, and that was that the local inhabitants are not happy with the cadre policy pursued up until now. This was clear from the opening speech, and from some 30 speeches, which continued late into the evening. Although only cadre policy was on the agenda, the agenda was ignored, and the 6-hour discussion touched on many social, political, and security aspects of life in the province, such as language equality, emigration, recent excesses, the work of the administration and the judiciary, and the work of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in particular.

The discussion of cadre policy was not entirely innocent in its intentions, but was pervaded by an unacceptable tone and by unpleasant slanders and insults against leading provincial cadres, alongside arbitrary and baseless judgments of their work. The impression was created that this SAWP branch is not merely a single cell in the general popular front, but an "authoritative forum" where such matters can be discussed. Ljubomir Vujovic, the chairman of the meeting, drew attention to this fact toward the end of the gathering, saying that a local SAWP branch should not exceed its authority.

A Personal List of Cadres [subhead]

Bogdan Kecman said in his speech that the reason for organizing the gathering was his long-standing proposal that cadre policy should be put on the agenda. According to him, this was an appropriate time to do this because nominations for key provincial positions are now being published. In his long elaboration of this theme, he presented his list of past and present Kosovo cadres, categorizing them as "Serbian opportunists (16), former cadres responsible for the Kosovo situation (19), and Serbian and Montenegrin cadres who were removed from the political stage after their deviations were brought to light (15)." This speaker went so far as to propose, and was unanimously supported by those present in this, that if Tomislav Sekulic is not elected a member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, Momcilo Trajkovic secretary to the Pristina LC Communal Committee, and Svetislav Jaksic president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Veterans Association, and there is no explanation given for this, a protest meeting of citizens of this local community will be organized on 15 April. He concluded his long speech with the declaration that life cannot go on like this, and that if their demands are not met and they are not ensured a freer and safer life, they will all emigrate, a call that was supported unanimously by all those present.

Jovanka Bukovic's speech repeatedly contested the view that "the women's gatherings were nationalist." Radosan Vucinic then stressed that 220 workers of the Pristina Railroad Organization had emigrated, and named the managers of this organization who, in his view, were responsible for its dire situation. Milena Repcic made specific remarks about the election of cadres from outside Pristina to the LC Communal Committee. One of the saddest and most pessimistic speeches came from Miodrag Samardzic, who said that the Serbs and Montenegrins have no further prospects for life in Kosovo, and that "mass emigration has barely begun." He asserted that more than half of the Serbs and Montenegrins now have land and houses outside the province. After a series of slanders against past and present provincial cadres that did not omit mentioning the cadres nominated recently for the highest offices, he concluded his speech by declaring that from now on he would not try to prevent emigration, but on the contrary would combine with like-minded people and plan to emigrate. He said that "I cannot claim political asylum, because I am in my own state, but I can go to Serbia."

Blagoje Popovic contested the view that speeches at these meetings are repetitive, saying that "We will repeat these things as long as we live." In his view, political differentiation has not been carried through to the end.

Bosko Budimirovic said at the beginning of his speech that cadres from other parts of the province normally reach leading positions in Pristina Commune "because they have proved themselves locally in encouraging Serbian and Montenegrin emigration." In his view, Serbian and Montenegrin cadres elected to leading positions are all right until they are called on to defend their own people. He went on to argue against Kacusha Jashari's statement that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium had no part in proposing Bahri Oruci as president of the Titova Mitrovica LC Communal Committee.

No Good Word for Any Cadre [subhead]

Vule Nikcevic suggested that they should meet together more often, saying that "in 50 or 100 years, future generations will be proud of us." One of the most fiery speeches, not only against Albanian cadres, but against Albanian national traits, was that of Momcilo Stepanovic, who produced a list of names of present and past cadres. This speaker had even been upset because Iljaz Kurtesi, when he was elected president, took his oath of office in the Federal Assembly in the Albanian language, and asked whether this is Albania ["Shqiptaria"] or Yugoslavia, when state leaders take their oath in Albanian. (??)

Nebojsa Zoric, president of the 16th Local Community LC Action Conference, was very precise and specific in his speech, and said that no policy can be implemented without cadres willing to enforce it. The Regional Conference could not, therefore, agree to the candidacies of Husamedin Azemi and Zivorad Mitrovic for the posts of president and secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee. He said that only the most basic information about these candidates has been supplied, and that Mitrovic is too young and inexperienced for the job. According to him, the view of the Regional Conference is that Momcilo Trajkovic should be on the list for the post of secretary.

Stojan Ognjenovic asked who must be held responsible for the statement once issued by the Kosovo Veterans Association to the effect that the Kosovo Polje gatherings were nationalist, in spite of the fact that this statement was later withdrawn by the same body. Recalling part of the speech of Zoran Andjelkovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee, at the last gathering in Djurakovac, which stated that a center exists that holds back and hampers Serbia's commitment to

improving the situation, Ognjenovic asked where this center is, and stated that it is this very center that lays down cadre policy in the province.

Hilmi Mirena, the only Albanian speaker, said that he had come to this gathering by chance, because he had not been informed about it (just as RILINDJA's journalists were not informed). He proposed that Albanians should also be invited to take part in such meetings in the future, so that people could examine and solve problems together, and since this is the only way to overcome the situation. The Albanians too are not unaffected or unmoved by Serbian and Montenegrin emigration.

Sylejman Rama, member of the Pristina SAWP Communal Committee Presidium, also joined the discussion toward the end. He welcomed the statements made in some earlier speeches that insisted that problems should be solved together and that abandoned any intention of emigrating, and reminded the gathering that in cadre policy, as in all other issues, the LCY is one of the parties with the strongest traditions in Europe, and that it behaves on the basis of principles, its statutes, and a stated policy, and not according to whim. He said that political differentiation has begun, but this does not mean that it is finished, since it is a continuing process. He then dissociated himself from demands for mass emigration, from pessimistic and despairing speeches, and from baseless slanders of Kosovo cadres. He especially expressed his disagreement with the attacks on the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs, whose work had been favorably assessed by the highest federal bodies. This speech was often interrupted, most loudly by Radojka Mijucin. Because she did not agree with Sulejman Rama's views, she repeated for the umpteenth time her view that the Albanians have been given more rights that the Serbs and Montenegrins. Ljubomir Vujovic, chairman of the meeting, dissociated himself from her speech, and said that it was not a good thing to repeat unacceptable speeches that have already been deplored, and from which we have dissociated ourselves at earlier gatherings. He also remarked, in conclusion, that no speaker had seen fit to utter a single good word about any Albanian cadre, and asked what such a way of criticizing cadres would lead to.

Kosovo Protest Meeting Turns Into 'Rally'
AU070709 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 1 Apr 88 p 9

[Blerim Reka report: "Between a Meeting and a 'Rally'"]

[Text] The principal quandary facing reporters covering the gathering of citizens at Obilic the evening before last was which gathering to follow, and to decide whether one or three gatherings was being held. The previously announced meeting of Obilic local SAWP branches, in fact, turned into three meetings: the official one with a set agenda, which was chaired by Fejzullah Preniqi in the Obilic House of Culture, a second informal meeting in the yard outside, whose "party mood" was kept up by certain "orators" familiar from single-nationality gatherings, and a third similarly informal gathering of citizens outside the Uskokovic house, where, as we know, stones were thrown some time ago.

It was probably uninvited guests from Kosovo Polje, Istok, Klina, and elsewhere in the province, and not the inhabitants of Obilic, who deserve "thanks" for splitting the meeting into three, for it was they who, entering without the specific invitations that had been planned for this meeting, created a tense and exceptional atmosphere in the Obilic Hall of Culture. The hall, with its 22 rows of 14 seats each, can under normal circumstances hold 300 at most, but at the beginning of the scheduled meeting there were twice as many in the hall, and as many again in the yard outside waiting to enter. The fact that "all the people cannot enter the hall" was the main excuse for turning the meeting into a real "rally." It was Radojka Mijucin from Kosovo Polje who first raised the temperature in the hall by saying that the meeting must be taken outside to the people, for people were waiting and could not enter. Mijucin interrupted the speech of Bozidar Saranovic, vice chairman of the Kosovo Elektroekonomia Management Board, at the point where he was talking about constitutional changes, as laid down in the agenda. She called on the men present to defend their honor if necessary by force of arms, and to go outside into the yard and speak about all their grievances there, because, as she concluded, there had been phrase-making enough—"Death to the opportunists."

After this, it was very hard for those chairing the meeting, and for Milenko Markovic and Miroslav Markovic from the Serbian LC Central Committee, to pacify the excited emotions in the hall. The relative peace did not last long. The situation was further exacerbated as soon as Zoran Milosevic, chairman of the local community council, delivered his opening speech about the present local political and security situation, in which he said among other things that "We have gathered here today to demand help from Yugoslavia, because the situation in Obilic is becoming more and more difficult. Hundreds of engineers are emigrating from the area. Obilic has been turned into a cradle of Albanian nationalists and separatists, and Elektroekonomia is a nest of irredentism."

When the Atmosphere Becomes Electric... [subhead]

The next two speakers, Ljubisa Djordjevic and Milorad Mitic, besides describing their personal problems, the pressure exerted upon the Serbs and Montenegrins, and offenses against their property, intolerably slandered the Kosovo and Pristina leadership. They also slandered the Serbian leadership, saying that it "had no constitutional authority to interfere with Kosovo's internal affairs," and thus "heated" the tense atmosphere in the hall. Momcilo Stepanovic "poured gasoline on the fire" with

the loud shout of, "Oh Serbia, solve our worries and troubles. Brothers, let us go outside to the people who have not been able to enter, for the people is the state, the people is the Army...."

Following this call, the crowd of citizens went out into the yard, despite appeals from the chairmen and from Miroslav Markovic for them to remain inside and continue the meeting. Miroslav Markovic said at this point that it is true that your woes, problems, and troubles are not being solved fast enough, and that this has brought you together here. It is also true, as Radojka Mijucin said, that the time for words is past, and that from now on an uncompromising war must be launched against opportunism and everything that hampers the fastest possible solution of the situation.

Meanwhile, there was a similarly electric atmosphere outside the Hall of Culture, where there were shouts and calls for "the traitors to come and join the people," and "not to sit in the hall with the Albanians." The Yugoslav national anthem was then sung. The hall where the meeting began then half-emptied, and a new gathering of citizens began in the yard. There were shouts and unacceptable slogans among the citizens gathered outside, such as "What do we want the white caps for?" [traditional headgear of Albanian men], "Only guns can settle this business," and "Let us bury rapists without waiting for a state verdict."

Here and there, there were even rumors that Slobodan Milosevic had left Belgrade by a special plane?!

Milenko Markovic, from the Serbian LC Central Committee, appeared before the crowd for the umpteenth time, and tried to pacify those present and encourage them to reenter the hall. He reminded them that our strength is greater than the problems we face, and that we can solve the problems in Obilic, just as we have begun to solve the problems in Kosovo Polje, by adopting a program of specific measures. However, this speaker, like Daut Jashanica, chairman of the Pristina SAWP Presidium, who also tried to pacify the assembled crowds, was interrupted by frequent heckling from the mass of between 600 and 700 people, who shouted, "We do not need infrastructure, but freedom," and who went on to shout en masse, "We want freedom, we want freedom ..."

Slavko Djumic's "Monologue" [subhead]

While the citizens outside insistently demanded that those inside the hall should come out, some kind of order was achieved within the hall, and the meeting continued. Vukadin Trajkovic spoke about his personal problems and his need to emigrate from Obilic. The assembled mass outside now went quiet for a time, when Slavko Djumic, a familiar "orator" from earlier single-nationality gatherings, mounted the steps of the Obilic Post Office, which served as an improvised platform. In a long monologue, Djumic presented his own opinions about "solving the Serbian question," about defense measures that must be taken, and many other familiar things, but without any evidence. He ended his monologue by saying that he could not agree with Culafic's assessment that the organs of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Kosovo are doing good work, and he called upon those present to hold a minute's silence in memory of the late Uskokovic, who died 3 months ago. He then called upon the crowd to move to Uskokovic's house and hold a protest there. Thus a third gathering of citizens, in front of the Uskokovic house, was added to the two previous ones in the Hall of Culture and in front of it. About 100 citizens gathered in front of the Uskokovic house, spoke about their personal problems, stated their views, both acceptable and unacceptable, about solving the Kosovo situation, and slandered and insulted provincial leaders, making a range of unacceptable demands.

Three Gatherings in One [subhead]

Meanwhile, the gathering of citizens in the Hall of Culture continued, with citizens' speeches presenting their personal troubles, and with talk about "solving" both them and the problems of Kosovo. Representatives of the Pristina communal authorities joined the discussion from time to time. Miroslav Markovic, Remzi Kolgeci, and Daut Jashanica spoke to the citizens gathered in front of the Hall of Culture.

Inside the hall, Remzi Kolgeci said that the gathering could not be organized in such a way, with some people inside, and others outside. This is not the way to solve problems, and the atmosphere outside the hall, which is also influencing that inside, is still less helpful. Interrupted several times by unpleasant heckling from those present, he concluded that there was in fact no point in talking in this general way about problems, but that matters should be arranged as at the last meeting of Kosovo Polje Communists, where a specific program of measures and activities to control the situation and solve problems was presented.

While Miroslav Markovic, from the Serbian LC Central Committee, tried to talk with the assembled citizens outside, who told him of their personal grievances, the meeting inside the hall went on with citizens' speeches, now also including some Albanian speakers, such as Beqir Hashani, who began by saying that the gathering had not kept to its agenda. We thought that we were going to discuss the constitutional amendments here, and the stone-throwing incident at the Uskokovic house. Everybody, including we Albanians, unanimously deplored this excess, just as we harshly condemn every hostile attack. However, patience and tolerance are needed to solve our problems, both in this locality and in Kosovo as a whole, he said in conclusion.

This tolerance apparently was lacking among the participants at the meeting, especially when Albanian speakers discussed things "contrary to the line of the masses'

collective thinking." For example, Qamil Lupci, director of the Pristina Commune Department for Legal Property Rights, began his speech in Albanian, and was greeted with whistles, shouts, and insults, which forced him to continue in Serbo-Croatian. The part of his speech dealing with the substantial achievements of this department in canceling the sales contracts of the real estate of Serbs and Montenegrins met with a similar response. Some individuals even asked, "Why should we be stopped from selling our property? If this is the case, we will give it way for free and emigrate."

Vlastimir Vuksanovic then spoke and strongly criticized the provincial and communal administrative and legal authorities over the case of the imprisonment of Tripkovic. Djordje Jovic then spoke about the "public and private history," of certain past and present provincial leaders. This speaker continued at length and sought to portray himself as someone denied the right to talk openly about his problems, even issuing prescriptions for the constitutional structure of our federation and of Serbia as a state, and saying that the Macedonian model for limiting the birthrate should be introduced in Kosovo too. Bozo Jovanovic meanwhile exactly repeated what he had said at the earlier gathering outside the Uskokovic house, and concluded with the extraordinary demand that personal files on every citizen in Kosovo should be opened, so that the activity of each individual could be followed?!

The same tone, with unacceptable demands, persisted until the end of the gathering, and particularly in the speeches of Milica Uskokovic, Radule Bulatovic, Cedomir Vuksanovic, and others. At the end, in the early hours of the morning, the assembled citizens supported Miroslav Markovic's proposal according to which a gathering of Obilic Communists should be organized as soon as possible, within 7 to 10 days, at which problems will be presented, examined, and solved in detail.

What can be said in conclusion about the gathering of Obilic citizens the evening before last? Unacceptable and destructive demands were not excluded from this gathering. The meeting did not succeed either in confining itself to the local problems of Obilic, but also discussed the problems of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia. As at the single-nationality gatherings, there was a noticeable presence of "leaders," envoys, and uninvited guests from outside Obilic and Pristina Commune, and it was, in fact, these people who were the most vocal, who gave the meeting a different slant, and who created a definite atmosphere before, during, and after the gathering.

Smole Discusses Constitutional Amendments

AU062023 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2-3 Apr 88 p 7

[M. Govedarica report: "'Fishing' for 5 Hours"]

[Text] Kopar, 1 Apr—A 5-hour discussion held with Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP, in the Kapris fish restaurant ended in the early morning hours. The citizens and journalists in attendance, who had organized this meeting, showered Smole with questions, which he answered in his own way.

A worker from the Tamos factory sent a written question: "Are meetings of this kind, which one can attend by buying a large meal, elitist?"

"I regard these meetings as a form of democratic consultations. It is another thing, however, that our newspapers give more publicity to these meetings than to similar meetings held in factories or local communes," Smole answered.

"Criticism is heard in Slovenia that our Constitution is too long, unclear, too normative, and that too many amendments are now being proposed"—this was another question addressed to Smole.

"I personally think that the 1974 Constitution represents the victory for progressive forces with Kardelj at their forefront, and that it had succeeded in achieving full equality among the peoples and nationalities. But the Constitutions should be modernized, made more concise, more understandable, so that every man, every 10-year old kid, could know it by heart."

"You very often talk about nationalism in Slovenia..."

"Nationalism exists in Slovenia and in some cases is extreme—it attacks our socialist community from the bases of separatism. All those who think that Slovenia would develop better outside Yugoslavia are talking rubbish. Our place is within Yugoslavia and this is where the best conditions for development and work lie. This is why our aim is to sort out relations within Yugoslavia, to create a unified Yugoslav market that would in turn ensure economic prosperity for the Slovene people. A joint market does not mean the rejection of the national being. The EC is proof of that. None of its member states abolished their national characteristics by joining the economic community," Smole answered.

The question of MLADINA's articles about the Yugoslav Peoples's Army was not bypassed either.

"I do not like the hysteria in Yugoslavia surrounding the publication of these articles. General Daljevic claims that there are 200 such articles, which surprises me because I think that there are considerably fewer of them. I asked Gen. Daljevic to send me the analyses of these 200 articles, but up to now I have not received anything.

"Following the publication of a long article in POLITIKA," Smole continued, "which compared MLADINA's writing with the writing of Ustasha emigrants, I asked POLITIKA to identify the author's initials U. R. They told me that the initials stood for Internal Editorial Board [Unutrasnja Redakcija]. I am interested to know

how the POLITIKA editorial board got hold of this emigre literature, since it is not allowed to bring this kind of literature into the country. In addition to that, POLITIKA made a great advertisement for the emigres by reporting on its articles and publishing pictures from the emigre newspapers."

"Is the 30-year old peace among Yugoslavia's republics an illusion?"

"Our most serious intranational misunderstandings took place at the time when we had the federal fund for investments. Since this fund has been abolished, things have sorted themselves out.

"I do not see the various recent pressures on Slovenia at their worst, because we in Yugoslavia at the end always reach an accord and find solutions. It would be dangerous if we in Slovenia tried to isolate ourselves. We must not feel offended and break-off our talks because of that. Even when we quarrel we always find something acceptable in the end. All this is a part of democratization," Smole said.

NIN's Criticism Termed 'Highly Malicious'

AU061659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2-3 April 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Biased Arbitrariness"]

[Text] Probably no more unpleasant thing can happen to a newspaper than for it to exchange its primary function of objective reporting and responsible influence on public opinion with the art of "making cocktails," which is what NIN has done in its latest issue, trying to tell the supposedly full story of "BORBA's Struggles."

Perhaps one can be lenient to daily papers if they are sometimes selective in their reporting to the point of some kind of bias or prejudice. However, the same cannot be said for weeklies from which one expects a more objective and fuller view of matters. The aforementioned article in NIN is full of inaccuracies, fallacies, confused theses, and fabrications.

For example, it is stated that "in the last 2 months, BORBA has been discussed at all levels," which is absolutely untrue. (Incidentally: It is also untrue that it was discussed by the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP; it was discussed by its Section for Information, but not by the conference itself which, however, is not the same.)

How much logic and truth can there be in the following conclusion by the NIN journalist: "It is true that in recent years many people have declared that BORBA is becoming increasingly better and because of this, SLOBODNA DALMACIJA created a new journalism prize that it then presented to this newspaper"? Why would SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, or anyone else, create a journalism prize just because of mere declarations (by many) about one newspaper? Even if this were so, why would this have to automatically mean that the assessments of many people are not accurate?

In the article, accusations leveled at BORBA by the Serbian SAWP section could at least be correctly enumerated and not circuitiously, totally arbitrarily, and tendentiously covered by the opinion "that the newspaper had directly gone against LC policy." If people are not going to think, at least those who work in newspapers should know how to read.

It is untrue that BORBA "attempted to renew its personnel." It did actually do this, but it could not open its doors to all the respected Yugoslav journalistic scribes who were ready to join the newspaper. Most importantly: NIN's assertion that journalists decided on BORBA for only one reason: "disagreement with the policy of the Serbian LC," is highly inaccurate and highly malicious. It is true that about 20 journalists of the younger and middle generations joined BORBA last year, but not one, either before or after starting, or even now, has been in conflict with the policy of the LCY or of the Serbian LC.

In its bias at the expense of truth, NIN practically "forgets" everything that BORBA representatives said in criticism of some comments aimed at the newspaper. To make the grotesque even worse, it cites the judgment of DUGA's chief editor on the alleged "immaturity of BORBA's editorial policy." One can perhaps best see how the other side was not allowed to utter one word, in the interpretation of the discussion (at the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Section for Information) by Djuro Bilbija, BORBA's deputy chief and responsible editor, who, it was claimed, "tried to answer." Then, his summary of some criticisms of BORBA is quoted, but his reply to these criticisms is not given anywhere. These methods go as far as the SAWP Federal Conference being practically denied the right to conclude the discussion on BORBA because it is stated in advance that this would be "an attempt at finishing," and then comes the seemingly meaningful "if that is possible."

Considering NIN's attitude to the facts and the truth, this really would not be possible. One can learn from NIN much less—at least as far as the truth about BORBA is concerned—then what the truth and NIN's reputation would require.

Mojsov Telegrams Hamdija Pozderac's widow

LD061456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of condolences to Milka Pozderac on the death of her husband Hamdija.

Krunic Sends Condolences

LD062136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and himself, Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram of condolences to the family of Hamdija Pozderac, who died suddenly. In the telegram, it is pointed out that veteran and revolutionary Hamdija Pozderac devoted his life to socialism. Carrying out for a long period the most responsible political and state duties in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Federation, Comrade Hamdija Pozderac made a great contribution to the development of our socialist self-managing society, strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and contributing to the heritage of the revolution, the telegram states.

Army LC Body Discusses Reserve Training

LD062033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] LC Organization met today and discussed, among other topics, current ideological issues on the training of the Army's reserve units. It also adopted a set of tasks to be carried out by Communists in the YPA.

The organization agreed that over the last few years the Army commands and the LC organizations had carried out important activities and displayed a higher degree of organization and responsibility in training reserve units and combat units in general. The majority of reserve officers are trained to carry out basic duties in combat units.

It was stressed at the session that at military exercises and other forms of training, the majority of reserve units displayed a high degree of ideopolitical unity, motivation, effort, and responsibility in fulfilling their tasks. Particular attention was focused on the effects of the present socioeconomic and political situation on the material position of the sections of the reserve cadre and their conduct.

The organization particularly stressed the conclusions and tasks it adopted on Communists' duty to continually and comprehensively critically analyze existing solutions and search for new forms, contents, and methods of training reserve cadres that would be more appropriate to contemporary requirements.

The need was specially emphasized for Communists to become involved in further developing the moral strength of the members of combat units and commands. This strength will in future be based on the achievements in developing our socialist self-managing community, our country's international positions and nonaligned policy, the achievements of the revolution and, in particular, on the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and the traditions of our national liberation struggle.

The organization also asked the LC organs and organizations at all levels of party organization to monitor continually how the tasks and activities are being carried out in the process of training the reserve cadre with special emphasis on developing the ideopolitical awareness of Communists, especially those in the regular Army, and on the need for a more intensive and efficient involvement on the part of all subjects in the military organization in fulfilling this important social task.

Reference was also made to recent attacks on the conept of the YPA's all people's defense and the country's defense preparations in general. It was said that these attacks are having a negative effect on young people's motivation and attitude toward military training and the military profession. It was stressed that particular attention should be devoted to the selection of candidates for reserve officer schools with greater help from the subjective forces in sociopolitical communities.

It was pointed out during the debate that greater mobility of the organized socialist forces and their consistent implementation of the decisions and standpoints of the 13th LCY Congress could have a considerable effect on the efforts to counter hostile attacks on the defense system.

The activity so far of the LCY organs and organizations in the YPA in executing the operative plan of tasks concerning the debate on the theses for the preparation of the LCY conference was assessed in positive terms. The organization outlined a set of tasks for preparing the LC conference in the YPA.